

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

POST-OFFICE ESPIONAGE.



HETHER the present Home Secretary has deliberately planned out a scheme for making himself more unpopular than he is already, we know not, but he could not have hit upon anything so likely to effect his purpose as to order, in a time of perfect domestic quiet, the detention and opening of letters committed to the care of the Post-office. No

public establishment has so much in its power; the most unreserved of family communications, not to be profaned by the eye of a stranger; the most important commercial correspondence, the knowledge of which by others might involve whole establishments in ruin—all these are completely in the power of the Government officials. A fragile seal is all that stands between them and the secrets of a whole community. What has inspired that universal confidence which allows men without the slightest misgiving (as far as the Post-office is concerned) to put their very souls upon paper, and entrust even more than life and wealth to the care of her Majesty's Government? Simply the conviction, till now unshaken, that the seal, which, like that of Solomon in the Eastern fable, held in captivity so many spirits of good and evil, was sacred and inviolable. The statute which makes the detention or opening of a letter a misdemeanour had but little weight with the public. The disposition that is only withheld from crime by the fear of punishment, is the very last to be trusted, and the boundless confidence of the people was created by a long experience of official honesty. It is no slight injury to public morals that this confidence has been destroyed—not by a mere underling, but by the chief of the executive department of the Government—the officer who controls the administration of justice—the Secretary of State. The measure has all the objections that can apply to an official act, and in doing and defending it, Sir J. Graham has exhibited

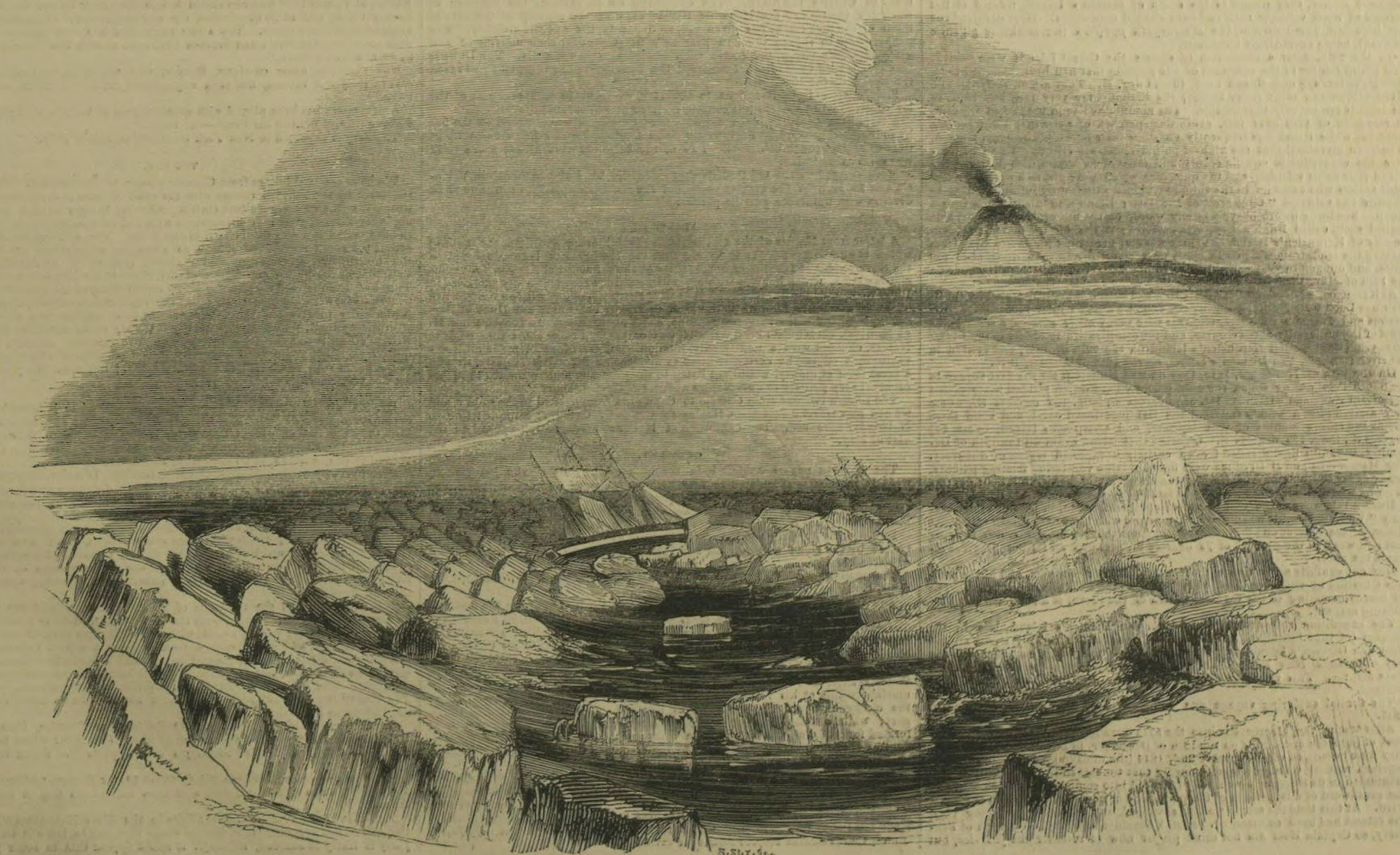
the worst faults which can be possessed by a public man. The act itself was unworthy, because petty and mean; and impolitic, as it was wholly uncalled for. In doing it, the Home Secretary was unscrupulous, rash, and oppressive; and when called to account in Parliament, he, with as much bad taste as bad temper, refused to give a single reason for his conduct, obstinately confining himself to an assertion of two things which no one disputed—that he had the power and had thought proper to use it. Much more was necessary, by way of explanation of a proceeding so sure to excite public feeling. Government is armed with extraordinary powers, but they are to be used only on extraordinary occasions. In dealing with traitors and enemies of the public weal, a Government may be justified in getting information when and how it can. In war, an enemy's despatches are opened and read, if seized, as a matter of course; and the thing is so well known, that communications are often written and sent on purpose to be intercepted. The opening of a private letter from Charles I. to his Queen, by Oliver Cromwell, is said to have been the cause of the final rupture between the King and the Parliament; it proved that in Charles' no trust could be placed, and that he would be bound by no conditions. The captive King even then contemplated the execution of Cromwell; and the game being thus reduced to the desperate one of life against life, the warrior who never felt a scruple sent to the scaffold the monarch without faith.

But war, whether foreign or civil, is, happily, an exception to the general rule, and society is not to exist in a period of foreign peace and domestic tranquillity, as if we were on the eve of social disorganization. To foes we may act in the spirit of Shakespeare's *Edgar*, and say, with him—

Leave, gentle wax,
To know our enemies' minds, we'd rip their hearts,
Their papers are more lawful!

But every discontented man is not an enemy, and to put the most objectionable part of the machinery of official power in operation for the very petty purpose of getting at the private thoughts of a Chartist orator, like Mr. Lovett, or of an unfortunate Italian, as we presume M. Mazzini, from his name, to be, seems encountering a needless amount of odium for a result ridiculously

contemptible. What need the State care for the private promulgation of the same mad theories of Government that have for years past been expressed in public? For the next two centuries, at least, our Constitution is not likely to be superseded by the "five points," nor is the state of the public mind at all favourable to a conspiracy for dethroning our gracious Queen. Neither do we believe there is any plan hatching for delivering up our fleet of war steamers into the hands of that "royal imp of fame," the Prince de Joinville. As far as any plot against the State is concerned, Sir James might have slept in as much security as the ticklish state of the ministerial majority would have allowed him. And what, we would beg to ask, are the internal squabbles of other States to us, that we should disgrace ourselves by making our Post-office an instrument of the detestable police of Italy and Austria—a system never to be named by Englishmen without abhorrence? Sir James Graham has doggedly refused to give any reason for his step, and the public mind is therefore left free to ascribe it to the worst possible motives. So it is currently stated that a sacred trust has been violated by the Executive, to oblige one of the Italian Governments. The late outbreaks have been confined to the Papal States and Sardinia; many victims have been shot, more imprisoned, and some have escaped. Those who remain may have friends and sympathisers in England, and the letters of these last might possibly give the Italian police a clue to some, who, being implicated in the rising, may have managed to conceal themselves. But even if information could be afforded by this means, we say it is a base and cowardly act on the part of the Government of a great nation to betray the thoughts of those to whom our soil has given a refuge, and whose persons not even a Secretary of State would dare to deliver up. There is to us an unspeakable baseness in it; it is gratuitous, mean, and useless treachery. Why should we condescend to aid the leaden despotism of Austria, or the miserable imbecility that seems to paralyse the temporal Government of the Pope? Under his sway, every liberty of thought, action, and speech, seems to be crushed, while his administrative is at once so incapable and so corrupt that the people are, in addition to other evils, plundered and starved. The wiser Metternich manages to



"VICTORIALLAND," IN THE SOUTH-POLAR REGIONS, DISCOVERED BY CAPT. SIR J. C. ROSS.

feed and amuse the people he oppresses, and though not free, they are contented. Still the espionage of Austria is incessant, and at present it is assisting the Pontiff to keep down his subjects, on the same principle that keenly interests a man in the extinguishing a fire next door. But we have nothing to do with their blunders or their crimes; England ought to scorn even the attempt to make her either the spy or the policeman of any state on the face of the earth. The probability is, that it is the best and worthiest men who in these countries are driven to revolt, as in the case of Silvio Pellico and his comrades, and we should no more aid an Emperor or Pope in perpetrating political vengeance now, than we assisted the National Convention of France to seize and guillotine the emigrant Royalists. On every account this tampering with letters for the benefit of a foreign power is an act of which we ought to be, as a nation, ashamed. Even as a means of detection, it is but a poor expedient. If it is once known to be resorted to, the Post-office simply ceases to be trusted, except for mere matters of business. A most striking instance of this is given in the case of the Marquis de Custine, the author of an able work on Russia. He knew that every letter of a foreigner is, as a matter of course, opened at the Russian Post-office, and that if he put on paper what he really thought, he would, within twenty-four hours, have been escorted to the frontiers. He baffled the Government by a very simple expedient; he sent through the post, letters written to be read, full of admiration of all and everything. The letters he should have sent, had he been free, he wrote at the same time also, but retained them, publishing them when he returned to France! Russia has gained nothing by her jealousy; the opinions were recorded and given to the world, and given with the addition of the discredit to the Government of obliging itself to be so outwitted.

We attach no blame to the Post-office establishment, which could not do otherwise than obey orders; but we sincerely regret that it should have been so instructed. The whole question has been very well stated in a characteristic letter from Mr. Carlyle to the *Times*, and we conclude by quoting a portion of it, as anything from the pen of the eloquent author of the "French Revolution" must possess an interest:—

Whether the extraneous Austrian Emperor and miserable old chimera of a Pope shall maintain themselves in Italy, or be obliged to decamp from Italy, is not a question in the least vital to Englishmen. But it is a question vital to us that sealed letters in an English Post-office be, as we all fancied they were, respected as things sacred; that opening of men's letters, a practice near of kin to picking men's pockets, and to other still viler and far squalid forms of scoundrelism, be not resorted to in England, except in cases of the very last extremity. When some new Gunpowder Plot may be in the wind, some double-dyed high treason, or imminent national wreck not avoidable otherwise, then let us open letters: not till then. To all Austrian Kaisers and such like, in their time of trouble, let us answer, as our fathers from of old have answered:—Not by such means of help here for you. Such means, allied to picking of pockets and viler forms of scoundrelism, are not permitted in this country for your behoof. The right hon. Secretary does himself detest such, and even is afraid to employ them. He dare not: it would be dangerous for him! All British men that might chance to come in view of such a transaction, would incline to spurn it, and trample on it, and indignantly ask him, what he meant by it?

The working of this great establishment being at all times interesting, and public attention being at the present moment so directly called to it, we have given views of the interior and management of the office, which will convey a clearer notion of the stupendous character of the arrangements than any description, however lengthened.

"VICTORIA LAND."

VOYAGE OF CAPTAIN SIR J. C. ROSS TO THE SOUTH POLE; AND HIS DISCOVERY OF A GREAT SOUTHERN CONTINENT.

In the beginning of the year 1839, the British Government, as our readers are aware (see No. 95 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS), having determined on fitting out an expedition, for the purpose of investigating the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism in various remote countries, and for prosecuting maritime geographical discovery in the high southern latitudes, H. M. ships Erebus and Terror, commissioned by Captain Sir James Clark Ross, sailed from Chatham on the 29th of September, 1839. In addition to carrying out the above-mentioned leading views, it was enjoined to the officers, that they should use every exertion to collect the various objects of natural history which the many heretofore unexplored countries about to be visited would afford.

On the outward voyage they touched at most of the Atlantic Islands, making a longer stay at some of them than is usual, on account of the nature of the observations that were instituted. At Madeira, which was the first visited, they called in the middle of October, and remained eleven days; and then made Tenerife and the Cape de Verde, whence they sailed for and landed upon St. Paul's Rocks, under the Line, in long. 29 deg. W. St. Helena was the next destination, and the course which it was found necessary to follow took them to the Island of Trinidad off the Brazilian coast, lat. 20 deg. S.

After spending a week at St. Helena, the vessels sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, arriving there on the 4th of April, 1840. The Cape may be regarded as the starting-point, whence the real object of the voyage, namely that which included South Polar Discovery, would commence. On the 6th of April, 1840, they quitted Simon's Bay, and first entered a cold and inhospitable latitude (42 deg. S.) on the 17th of the same month; then, only four days after, holding a westward course, they passed to the south of Marion's Island, formed of flat terraces of black volcanic rock and cone-shaped mountains. Here occurred the first botanical phenomenon, the *Macrocystis pyrifera* (a remarkable gigantic seaweed), being exceedingly abundant.

On the 28th, after a succession of storms, the Crozet Islands were gained. This group lies far to the westward of the position that had been assigned to it, namely, in lat. 47 deg. S. and long. 46–48 deg. E. They are all volcanic, and of the wildest and most rocky aspect; the harbours are very few, and some of the islands are entirely inaccessible. The mountains rise in peaks and cones to an elevation of 4000–5000 feet, exhibiting patches of perpetual snow on the summits, while dense fogs frequently envelope their bases, borne from the sea, to such an elevation, that the highest points alone are visible. To all appearance the vegetation is equally scanty and stunted as that which Kerguelen's Island afterwards afforded, and the questions which were put to a party of miserable sealers who came off to the ship, elicited no satisfactory information as to whether the valuable "Cabbage" of the latter island also inhabits the Crozet group. Scudding before heavy westerly gales, on the 6th of May a remarkable conical rock, called Bligh's Cap, was descried; it lies off the north-west extremity of Kerguelen's Island, but thick weather prevented Sir James Ross from making the land, from which the ships were again driven to a distance of 150 miles, and obliged to beat back, finally casting anchor in Christmas Harbour on the 12th of May, 1840.

At Kerguelen's Island, all the plants that had been originally detected by the illustrious Cook were gathered during the two and a half winter months that the Erebus and Terror staid there, together with many other species, a remarkable proof of the uniformity of the climate, and the comparative mildness of the winter season. The ships left Kerguelen's Island on the 20th of July, and arrived in the river Derwent, Van Diemen's Island, on the 16th of August, 1840.

On the 12th of November, 1840, they quitted Hobarton for the first voyage to the South Pole, during which the only places visited which yielded many plants were Lord Auckland's Islands, lat. 50 deg. S., long. 166 degrees E., where they arrived after a week's sail from the last mentioned coast, and staid there during the spring months of that latitude, and Campbell's Island, in lat. 52 deg. S., long. 169 degrees E. Quitting that island again on the 17th of December, the ships finally sailed for an entirely unexplored region of discovery. The *Macrocystis* and *D'Urvillea* were found in large vegetating floating patches, nearly as far south as any open water remained free of bergs, in lat. 61 degrees S. The vessels entered the pack-ice in lat. 68 degrees S., long. 175 degrees.

During this voyage the vast extent of continent, called, in honour of her Majesty "Victoria Land," was discovered, together with the active volcano "Mount Erebus," the extinct one "Mount Terror," and that icy barrier, which, running east and west, in the parallel of 78 degrees S., prevents all farther progress towards the pole.

Our cut exhibits a fine view of those extraordinary mountains, and of the perilous situation in which the ships were placed, at the time of the discovery. The icy barrier, swaying to the vast undulation of the ocean, is also shown in a very striking manner.

The expedition returned to Hobarton, Van Diemen's Island, late in the autumn (of that latitude), April 7th, 1841; on the 7th of July again started from Van Diemen's Island, and after a short visit to Sydney, cast anchor in the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, August 18th, 1841, where the ships remained three months. This time was spent in collecting materials for a Flora of New Zealand.

The second exploring voyage was commenced on the 15th of November, 1841.

After tracing the *Macrocystis* into the 57th parallel, the ships entered an ice-pack of immense magnitude on the 18th of December, in lat. 62 degrees S. Here they were entangled until February 2nd, 1842 (the midsummer of these cheerless regions), making no more progress during that time than from the latitude just mentioned to 63 degrees, where they emerged into comparatively open water to the southward of a large body of the pack, which, however, trended to the westward. At this time the season was far advanced, and as, in the preceding year, the retreat had been commenced, through absolute necessity, on the 9th of February, so Captain Ross did not think proper now to re-enter the pack-ice, but

proceeded along its edge to the westward, advancing so far as 167 degrees W., and then to the southward and eastward.

On the 23rd of February the expedition came in view of the grand Victoria Barrier: the day being fine, the voyagers approached within a mile and a half of the Barrier, finally reaching 78 degrees, 10 minutes S. lat. in the long. 162 degrees W., having made six miles farther than in the preceding year, the highest latitude hitherto attained. Under all circumstances, this was more than had been expected; for after the long detention, the rapidly closing season rendered any progress very difficult; but it was a great object to verify the magnetic and other observations, and to ascertain still more positively the position of the pole. Unable to proceed eastward, the retreat was commenced, tracing the pack edge. Seaweed was again met with on reaching the parallel of 64 degrees, and occasionally seen when running down the parallel of 60 degrees, from 170 degrees W. to 80 degrees W., and thence in great abundance to the Falkland Islands, where the ships anchored in Berkeley Sound on the 6th of April, 1842, not having seen land for 138 days, since leaving New Zealand.

A prolonged stay in the Falklands, though the season was winter (April to the beginning of September), afforded ample opportunities for thoroughly investigating the Flora of that interesting and how highly important group.

On the 6th of September, the early spring of the southern latitudes, the Erebus and Terror, with a portion of the officers, sailed from Berkeley S. and for the neighbourhood of Cape Horn, and arrived there, after having been driven far out of their course by the equinoctial gales, on the 21st, casting anchor in St. Martin's Cove, Hermit Island, lat. 56 degrees, within a few miles of the far-famed Cape Horn, which is immediately opposite the mouth of the cove. This is a most southerly spot on the globe which possesses anything about a herbaceous vegetation. Here, in the sheltered bays, the two kinds of antarctic beech, the evergreen and deciduous, form a dense, though small forest, and ascend, in a stunted form, to an elevation of 1000 feet on the hills.

The third cruise to the South Polar Regions was commenced on the morning of the 17th of December, 1842, when the expedition sailed from Berkeley Sound. An opportunity was afforded again of tracing the southern limit of Seaweeds. The *Macrocystis* was lost in lat. 55 degrees S., long. 57 degrees W.; but on attaining lat. 63 degrees, long. 54 degrees, another species, the *Scythothalia Jacquinotii* appeared, which had been originally discovered by Webster during the stay of Captain Forster's ship the Chanticleer, in Deception Island, one of the South Shetland group. On the 28th, land was made, a portion of Palmer's Land, to which the name of "Terre Louis Philippe" has since been given by D'Urville. The ships were already in the pack-ice, through which they penetrated, tracing the land to 64 degrees.

Unable, after a series of fruitless efforts, to penetrate farther than 65 degrees, and after having been more or less entangled in the ice for thirty-seven days, Sir James Ross finally bore up, and when, with great difficulty, the ships had been extricated from the pack-ice, commenced tracing its edge to the eastward. A succession of easterly gales rendered the progress in the advancing season tedious and hazardous. At last, however, on the 22nd of February, 1843, the pack was lost sight of, trending to the south-west. On the 28th the antarctic circle was recrossed, and in spite of the rapidly shortening days, dark nights, and continual bad weather (for throughout the month of February, corresponding to an English August, only one day elapsed without snow), the commander persevered in holding a southerly course. On Sunday, the 5th of March, the weather being very thick, with snow-squalls, white petrels were seen, a bird whose appearance affords a sure indication of the proximity of pack-ice, and on the afternoon of the same day a heavy pack was descried, only a few yards ahead, with a terrific surf beating on it. The ice here was such as not to allow of being "taken" (or entered), even under the most favourable circumstances, and the ships were accordingly put about in lat. 71 deg. 30 min. S., long. 15 deg. W.

The thickness of the weather made it impossible to ascertain the course and position of the pack, and the northward voyage was commenced under violent N.E. equinoctial gales. Beating to the northward, the ice occurred on both tacks, and the vessels were found to be in a bight of the pack, with the ocean loaded with bergs, and while the continued snow-squalls prevented the possibility of seeing any object ahead, the heavy seas and snow-laden state of the rigging rendered all human exertions ineffectual. From that date to the 11th of March, matters remained much the same, the ships beating to the northward with as much press of sail as could be exposed, trusting to Providence alone for guidance among the bergs. On the 19th the position assigned to Bouvet's or Circumcision Island was gained, but the weather rendered all endeavours, for three days, to discover land in this place of no avail. Both ships had a narrow escape of running foul of an iceberg, over which the sea was breaking, eighty feet high. The Erebus, passing to windward, struck one of the floating masses from it; and the Terror, to windward of her consort, did not discover the danger till almost too late, when bearing up, she ran along the edge of the berg in the wash of the surf. On the 24th D'Urvillea and *Macrocystis* were seen, in lat. 51 degrees S., and the last berg on March 25th, in latitude 47 degrees S., the ships finally gaining the Cape of Good Hope on the 4th of April, 1843, within two days of three years after they had first quitted that port for the high southern latitudes.

We are indebted for the preceding valuable communication to Dr. Joseph Dalton Hooker, of Kew, botanist to the expedition, who is now engaged by order of the Lords of the Treasury in preparing for publication a complete "Flora Antarctica," in which the plants of Lord Auckland's and Campbell's Islands of Kerguelen, and the Falkland Islands, of Tierra del Fuego, and of the south circumpolar regions, will be fully described and illustrated. Such a work is much needed, and will form a valuable addition to our scientific libraries. The first part will be issued in a few days.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SPAIN.

My last accounts from Madrid are to the 12th; they contain no political news of importance. The Minister of Finance was endeavouring to raise money for the immediate necessities of the State, the voyage of the two Queens having completely exhausted the treasury, but without success. Several conferences had taken place with the directors of the bank of San Fernando, but the security demanded could not be granted by the Minister. I am most credibly informed that Don Carlos never consented to abdicate; that, pressed by those visionists anxious to bring about a marriage, he once, and only once, in the heat of discussion promised to retire from public life, provided his son was recognised as Charles the Sixth. The conferring on M. Munoz, the husband of Christina, the title of the Duke de Rianzares, with the dignity of Grande of Spain of the first class, has given great offence to the ancient nobility. The people seem to regard the new peer as a fit subject for their merriment, and many *piquete pasquinades* have been posted against the walls. The Duke is now on his road to Madrid; he crossed the Bidassoa on the 13th, and will reach the capital on the 16th.

Private letters from Barcelona to the 12th, continue to give accounts of the levees held by the Queen, but contain no news of any interest.

A farm near Aguilina, on the frontiers of Catalonia, was attacked on the 6th by four armed brigands. Fortunately some Custom-house officers came up in time to protect the inhabitants. Two of the brigands were killed, and a third was severely wounded.

Notwithstanding the 126 Carlists shot since the 22nd of last month in Valencia and La Mancha, the greater portion of the southern provinces continue to be overrun with numerous guerilla parties.

ITALY.

A letter from Naples of the 4th, contains the following anecdote, the truth of which it guarantees:—"It is known that the Kingdom of Naples recognised the Government of Isabella of Spain, through the influence of France. A neighbouring state, which beholds with great displeasure French influence exercised in Italy, wished to take its revenge for the sort of check it had met with on the Spanish question, and found nothing better than to try to obtain for the Duke of Bordeaux, the hand of the Princess Caroline, sister of our King. In consequence M. de Montbel, ex-Minister of Charles X. was despatched some short time since to Naples, charged with a matrimonial mission. M. de Montbel made most advantageous offers—he even consented to marry *sans dot*. His Majesty, though a great lover of money, would not listen to the proposal, and intimated to M. de Montbel very politely to quit Naples within twenty-four hours."

The branch railroad from Caserta to Capua has been opened to the public, and we can now travel direct from Naples to Capua by Castello; a branch line to Nola is far advanced. The exhibition of National products was opened on the 31st of May.

GERMANY.

The German papers contain long accounts of the riots of the journeymen weavers in Silesia, considered as very serious. A great number of the rioters had retired to the mountains. The property of the master weavers destroyed, is said to be of considerable value. Some rioting had also taken place at Breslau, but the injury was confined to the breaking of windows.

Immediately after the funeral of the Duke d'Angoulême, the Duchess, accompanied by the Duke de Bordeaux and Mademoiselle, will take up her residence at Kirchberg.

The population of Vienna was, at the beginning of the present year, 375,834 souls, being an increase of 113,814 since 1820.

The *Augsburg Gazette* contains the following intelligence from the frontiers of Turkey:—"The latter end of May, the Montenegrins attacked a caravan of Turkish merchants who were returning from Italy. They killed a number of them, and took away their goods and horses, and then sent to M. Vladika the bleeding heads of the unfortunate traders as a sign of victory."

A letter from Dresden of the 8th says that the son of the celebrated composer, C. M. Weber, was on the point of setting out for London, to bring back the mortal remains of his father, deposited in the Catholic chapel in Moorfields; the clergy have generously offered to pay the whole expense of the transport; while a committee of professional musicians and *dilettanti* has been formed for receiving the body of the great maestro with all solemnity, for conducting it to the general cemetery, and for erecting a monument to the memory of the author of *Der Freyschütz* of suitable magnificence.

A letter received from Brussels gives the following state of the receipt of the Belgian railroads for 1843:—Passengers, 5,432,259 francs; for merchandise, 3,512,280 francs; total, 8,944,539 francs. The expenses of working them were 5,000,000 francs, so that the profit has been 3,944,539 francs; after deducting 3,594,539 francs for the interest of the capital employed, which was 137,573,077 francs, there remains 400,000 francs for dividend.

FRANCE.

The Morocco affair continues the great, and I may say the only subject of conversation. The partisans of the Minister consider that the quarrel will be settled without fighting. The oppositionists and republicans are determined to have a war, *coute que coute*; they rely on their idol, the Prince de Joinville, for picking a quarrel. The Prince left Paris on the morning of the 17th, the bearer of positive instructions to watch, and not to act. We have many rumours float giving as certain that at first the Prince indignantly refused so *pacifique* a mission, but ultimately gave way, and promised to act with temper and moderation. I much doubt the truth of all these *gobe-mouches* reports. The Prince is a young and spirited officer, with too much good sense to wish to embroil France in a war; the opponents of the Government and the enemies of the King, however, do everything in their power to inflame the minds of the people. The only thing worth remarking, and which has caused some sensation, is a species of some official article in the *Journal des Debats*. After some remarks on the conduct of the Emperor of Morocco, the journal says, "A provocation of this nature cannot be suffered to remain unpunished, and the Consul-General of France at Tangiers, has been instructed to demand the most complete reparation." This hostile declaration is followed by, "this, we do not doubt, the governors of Morocco will at once grant, knowing well that it cannot resist its being enforced." The *Journal des Debats* avails itself of the quarrel with Morocco, to make the following declaration as regards Algiers worth recording:—"In repudiating every idea of acquiring a new territory, we are resolved to maintain the entirety and establish the security of what we do possess. We will prepare for war that we may more surely preserve peace."

A telegraphic despatch was received on the 12th inst., at Toulon, ordering the immediate recall of the Suffren, line of battle ship, from the islands of Hyères, and to fit her up with all possible expedition for the reception of the Prince de Joinville.

The Viceroy of Egypt is about to send to Paris, Hussein Bey, his third son, and Achmet Bey, the eldest of Ibrahim Pasha's children. The two young Princes are about the same age, eighteen years. To extend the advantages which Egypt would reap from their stay in France, the Viceroy will have them accompanied by twenty young men, selected from amongst the most considerable families, or amongst the best pupils of the Cavalry, Artillery, and Polytechnic Schools. The Princes and their fellow pupils will be placed in France under the surveillance of Stephen Effendi, who was educated in Paris. The brothers of the Princes are to join or replace them, according as their age will allow them to travel with advantage. They will leave Egypt about the 18th of June.

Two calamities by explosion of gas have occurred in the coal mines of Marchienne-au-Pont. By one of these, seven men were killed, and eighteen wounded; by the other, two persons were killed and five wounded.

The electric fluid fell, on the 12th, at Blanoux, in the department of Ain, on the house of a weaver, and killed his wife whilst suckling her infant—the child was unhurt.

Some bas-reliefs of the hall of the ancestors of Maeris have just arrived in Paris from Egypt, having been sent to the Royal Library from that country by a French traveller. They present about sixty portraits of the Pharaohs in their dynastic order.

The following is extracted from an interesting work, called "L'Histoire des Prisons de la Seine:—"In 1794 there were twenty-eight prisons in Paris, containing 5106 inmates. At present there are only eight prisons, including one for debtors; there are, besides, a house of repression and a prison for soldiers. Under the ancient régime, before 1789, Paris and its environs had ten prisons, one of which was the Fort-l'Évêque, a house of detention for debtors, as well as for disobedient or uncivil comedians."

In a recent duel, between a professor of a military school of the Netherlands and a lieutenant, the former was killed. The survivor has been tried before a court-martial, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The two seconds were condemned to three years of the same punishment.

An entirely new race of horses has been introduced into France, called *Nedjdi*, the pure blood of which will be preserved by means of stallions and mares presented to Louis Philippe by the Viceroy of Egypt, in 1842. These valuable horses are kept at the Arab stud-house, in the park of St. Cloud.

The price of bread is this week fixed at 30c. (about 3d.) the 2 pounds, 8 *grains* weight.

Prince Napoleon Louis Bonaparte intends publishing a pamphlet, called "Extinction of Pauperism."

The Court has gone into mourning for the Duc d'Angoulême. I have also learnt that the Court of Vienna has gone into mourning for sixteen days.

Normandy is overrun with mad dogs; several have been killed at Yvetot and Fécamp.

M. Duvergier de Hauranne arrived at Smyrna, on the 22nd ultimo, on his way to Constantinople.

Mr. Risley and his two sons, who lately exhibited with success at the Haymarket theatre, made their appearance on Saturday last at the Theatre Porte St. Martin, and were well received.

The following anecdote is going the round of our musical saloons:—On the 8th of the present month a young man, pale, lean, and with downcast look, demanded an interview of Rossini. This was granted. "You know me not," observed the mysterious visitor, "but you soon will. God," he exclaimed, "has been prodigal in its favours towards you, but your acts are sacrilegious. I am charged with the vengeance of the Almighty-Father." The author of "Moses" became alarmed, and was on point of ringing the bell. "Silence!" said the visitor. "Silence!—listen! but do not interrupt. For some time past my life has been a burthen to me: music, my soul, my only passion, has no longer any charms, and yet"—here he paused awhile—"I fancy I could die happy could I hear some new work written by you." Rossini, now convinced he had to do with a madman, offered to gratify him. "I thank you," replied he; "I will attend the first representation of your opera, and the same night I leave this world." The man approached Rossini, and with great solemnity now said,—"I give you twelve months to complete your opera, but do not attempt to deceive me, for your death shall precede mine. You may fly from Italy, I will follow you to the world's end." He then rushed from the apartment. It is said, that since the interview Rossini has become serious and avoids society.

We are likely to have a great acquisition at the Grand Opéra. Gardoni, the celebrated Italian tenor singer having been engaged by M. Leon Pellet. The Opéra Comique has engaged several first-rate artists; amongst others, M. Chaix and M. Hermann Leon. M. Latour, who met with great success as barytone in Italy, will *debut* in a few days. Listz quits Paris in a few days for Lyons.

"Pass in Boots" has been withdrawn from the Opéra de Berlin. Goethe's "Faust" is in rehearsal. Spohr has composed a new opera to the libretto of Kotzebue's "Crusaders."

An eye witness gives the following account of the last representation of Fanny Elssler at Vienna:—"She was called before the public during the ballet at least twenty times, and at its conclusion she was again—such exaggeration!—called forth at least thirty times. The stage resembled a flower garden interspersed with roses, and the vivats and bravos were such as were never before experienced in an Austrian theatre."

The excellent *basse comique*, Rovère, who met with such enthusiastic success in Italy and Vienna, has been engaged for the Italian Opera of St. Petersburg.

A new opera has been played with great success at Valladolid (Spain), with the *bizarre* title, "Behind the Cross—the Devil."

Thalberg is expected in New York about the middle of July.

TURKEY.

We have received letters from Constantinople to the 28th ult. The report of successes by the Turkish troops over the rebel Albanians is confirmed, but they were not of the importance first stated. Admiral Walker has quitted Constantinople for Trieste, after long discussions with the Turkish ministers, which appear to have ended in a way disgraceful to the Porte. The Admiral had consented to accept the small amount of £2000, as a compensation for all his claims upon the Government, on condition that it should publish in the *Moniteur Ottoman* an article declaring the satisfaction of the Porte at his long and zealous services. This had been agreed to, and the Admiral had pledged his word that he would never put forward any new claim; but the Turkish ministry required the British Ambassador to give the same pledge. Sir Stratford Canning, after conferring with the Admiral, told the ministers that if they could not take the word of a British officer it was useless to continue the negotiation. Admiral Walker then quitted Constantinople in disgust, and it is said, without receiving any portion of the paltry sum which he had agreed to accept; but upon this point the letters are not very clear.

BRAZILS.

Her Majesty's packet Swift, Lieut. Douglas, arrived at Falmouth on Tuesday evening, from Rio de Janeiro, April 29; Bahia, May 8; and from Pernambuco, May 14. The branch packet Cockatrice conveyed down to Buenos Ayres her mails, and the Viper brought up the returns for England. The Crane packet arrived at Rio, April 13, in 36 days from Falmouth.

Passengers by Swift.—Messrs. Christie, Gordon, D'Aples, Thompson, Wylep, May, Akeman, Collings, Foster and servant, Mr. Johnston and family, and Mrs. Collings and family. On freight about £30,000; £20,000 are stated to have been remitted on Government account per present packet.

The new Ministry at Rio, although meeting with much opposition, appear to be gradually acquiring greater influence and strength, and it is supposed will be able to command a considerable majority in the Chambers from the assurances of support they had received. The session was to commence on the 3rd May, and much speculation existed as to the nature of the opening speech from the throne.

The celebration of the marriage of Donna Januaria (still the presumptive heiress to the Imperial throne) with the Neapolitan Prince D'Aquila, took place on the day before the packet sailed, with the customary magnificence. The city was illuminated, and grand doings took place. A report had existed of the Empress's being in a certain state of health, and it had afforded much satisfaction to the Brazilians, but before this packet sailed the rumour had been contradicted. The Prince arrived in the Neapolitan frigate Amelia, on April 17. The United States Commodore had hoisted his pendant on board the Raritan—the Columbus had sailed for home.

Her Majesty's ship Satellite was at Bahia; the Growler, Curacao, Vestal, Helena, Crescent, and the Crane, were at Rio. The latter would leave for Falmouth in a fortnight. Her Majesty's ship Daphne had sailed for the River Plate.

The French frigate Glorieuse sailed March 30, for France, and put back, leaky, on April 11, the admiral on board, who then hoisted his flag on board the Archéthuse.

THE RIVER PLATE.—Political affairs in the River Plate are still very unsettled. The last accounts from Monte Video continue to leave it doubtful which party is likely to succeed, although it would appear that in some partial skirmishes

mishes between the Monte Videans and the forces under Oribe, the latter have been defeated. Fructoso Riviera is stated to have collected a large body of men and horses, and to have expressed a determination to bring the war to an end by a general engagement.

CHINA.

HONG-KONG.—The Cormorant transport ship arrived at Woolwich on Tuesday, and after landing a detachment of invalids from the Royal Artillery stationed at Hong-Kong, proceeded up the river to Deptford. The Cormorant left Hong-Kong on February 2nd, with detachments of the Royal Artillery, the 18th, 55th, and 98th Regiments. Of the Royal Artillery, two died on the passage home; of the detachment of the 18th Regiment, three died; of the 55th Regiment, about fifteen died; of the 98th Regiment, about thirteen died; and one woman and three of the ship's crew, and several man-of-war sailors invalided, and on their passage home. The sickness at Hong Kong only became serious about this time last year, the casualties, previous to that period, being scarcely in a greater proportion than is usual at favourable stations; and it is somewhat singular, that at the latest dates, only one private of the large detachment of Royal Sappers and Miners in China, under Lieut. Collinson, R.E., had died, the other seven who had been sick, and greatly emaciated, having entirely recovered their health and strength, and are now engaged in superintending Chinese workmen in constructing eligible buildings for the troops, and raising fortifications. Colonel Chesney, on his arrival at Hong-Kong, assumed the command of the Royal Artillery, and under his immediate superintendence every step has been taken to render the island more healthy, and when the stagnant water is drained off, it is expected sickness will not attack the troops again in a severe form. The island is described as healthy in some parts, and the contrary in other parts, which could only be ascertained by experience of its pestilential character, and the latter will be avoided in future.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Tuesday night the return of Fanny Elssler attracted a brilliant and crowded audience. We have so often chronicled the rapid steps this *prima donna* of danseuses makes season after season in public favour, that we have nothing left to say, unless it be, that if possible, she is more fascinating than ever.

On Thursday Costa's new opera seria "Don Carlos," was performed for the first time, and for the composer's benefit, as the bills announced. It is a work of more dramatic power, and orchestral taste (his skill was never doubted) than we had hitherto given the author of "Malek Adel" credit for. It is full of graceful melody and erudite harmonic constructions, without being surcharged with that over-instrumentation which was the besetting sin of his former productions. Last week we gave an outline of the plot of the libretto—we will now speak of the music; but first of the *dramatis personee*. Isabella (Grisi), Don Carlos (Mario), Posa (Fornasari), and Filippo (Lablache), than whom a more splendid quartet could not be well imagined, were the chief personages who performed Costa's beautiful music. Perhaps Mario, welcome as he always is, appears "monotonously" on the scene, but we must not object to a small fault, where of beauties "plura nitent in carmine!" The Trio Andante was a most exquisite *morceau*, and the duet between Fornasari and Lablache bids fair to rival Bellini's celebrated one in the "Puritani." Grisi had some exquisite "bits" to sing, and the house was extremely thronged by rank and fashion. Room is a vulgar word in the Opera House—so it is with us; we have neither room nor space to say or write any more about Costa's very admirable production till next week.

HAYMARKET.

On Tuesday night last the long-talked-of "Prize" Comedy was produced at this house, and unfortunately turned up a "Blank!"—To write a sterling comedy requires a combination of abilities on the part of the author rarely to be met with united in one person. A thorough knowledge of life—an almost intuitive perception of the nuances of character—a perfectly graphic pencil to sketch them—a smack of sentiment—a considerable fund of humour—a deep mine of wit, that does not always exhibit its riches—a vein of corrective, not invective satire—a constructiveness that can invent a probable series of incidents—a felicitous power of making everybody speak after his own fashion (thereby preserving identity, as old Homer did in all his characters)—and above all, Good Taste, are necessary possessions, or equipments, before one may venture on the task of Comedy. And were these discernible in the "Prize Comedy?" Not one of them. The piece is incoherent and plotless.

The *dramatis personee* (by the way, why does Mr. Farren place a long accent on the second syllable of *dramatis*?) consist of the Earl of Hunsdon, a retired Minister (Stuart), his lady (Mrs. Clifford), his son, an Etonian youth, who has learned more slang than Latin (Mrs. Nisbett), a wealthy retired citizen (Strickland), who is seeking eagerly after aristocratic elevation; his wife (a kind of Lady Duberly) a vulgar good sort of body (Mrs. Glover), their servant Bridget (Mrs. Humby), a nondescript Captain "of all work" (Buckstone), a Lieutenant in the Navy (Holl), and a treacherous agent of the Earl's (Tibury), and, though last not least, an old gentleman, Sir George Mordant (Mr. Farren), who tries to be as sarcastic as his text will allow him to be—

These all in soft confusion sought the shade
And fill'd the pause that comedy had made.

Oh! Horace! Horace! you little thought when you wrote

Eupolis, atque Cratinus, Aristophanes potes
Atque alii, quorum comedia prece virorum est.

You little thought we could parody your lines and deplore in our days the loss of our Congreves, Farquhars, Murphys, Sheridans, Colmans, atque alii, who upheld our ancient comedy.—Of the present production we cannot say one word in favour. It is a chance-medley-meeting of characters, and is distinguished throughout by the lowest and most witless dialogue that was ever spoken on a stage. Occasionally it is indecent—witness that speech of Bridget in the garden, where she resolves upon tracing the footmarks. We are sorry to say thus much of it, but a comedy that is sent forth to the public as the "power and pith" of English dramatic energy,—as a sample of its genius in that difficult line of composition, cannot be looked upon too inquisitively, by any one who wishes to preserve the *comedia prece* or rather *vera*. There was an evident willingness of exertion on the parts of the actors to do their best to keep the ship afloat, but despite all their efforts it sank in

The deep—deep sea

of public disapprobation. Webster very adroitly extricated himself, in a short address to the audience, from any connection with the seven wise men upon whose judgment the presented play was deemed superior to the other ninety-six or seven, and seemed to meet the verdict of the audience as stoically as if he had anticipated it. One word at parting: if ladies will write such things and ladies play such *smoking* parts as the Etonian Gamini, if vulgarity rudely turn out politeness, and coarse thoughts garbed in bad grammar take precedence of refined idea—why then indeed, farewell to comedy.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Weariness

Can snore upon the flint, when restive sloth
Finds the down pillow hard.—SHAKSPEARE.

Whoso would eat and drink with an essence of relish that will make him wish, with Quin, his throat was a mile long, and every inch of it palate: whoso would sleep with a forty parson power, and snore upon flint stones, may find his specifics in the title to this article. "As hungry as a hunter" is a proverb, and let the corporation of Bristol be assured of this great fact in gastronomy, "that better is half a yard of polonies" to the human ventricle, with a "fe-fa-fum" yearning in it, than a universe of calipash to a morbid gastric. We have read in history of a fellow who could not sleep because of a rose leaf that inconvenienced him; we know many for whom the whole art of Messrs. Miles and Edwards in vain essayed to secure a wink. We should have liked to see them at roost after an autumn day among the Perthshire hills with the grouse; or a second innings with Kent against England at Lord's; and *apropos* of cricket, perhaps the most notable match that will ever grace its annals, will be that recorded to have been played on the 17th and 18th of this instant (June), between the gentlemen of the aforesaid county and country. It consisted, of course, of the *elite* at bat and bowl of the respective parties, and produced an exhibition of skill, dexterity, and manliness, that may not be found out of the "light little island." In their first hand, Kent made 116, and England 63; in the second, on Tuesday, Kent got 82, which left them 135 a head, and the odds 7 to 1 on them. But England got up her loins for the final innings, not 138, with six wickets to go down, and consequently won triumphantly as fine a game as ever was played at stumps. On this occasion, the new rules came first into operation, which may be thus epitomized:—Every run which is made for a "wide ball" is scored against the party by whom it is bowled. To this end the names of the bowlers are attached to the scoring tables, and the whole number of runs get off wide balls are carried out from the "wides" so scored.

On Monday, the Hampton settling took place at Tattersall's (a small affair of course), and an attempt was made at warring on coming events, which truly cast their shadows before, for dull as blue-devilism they were. A "gent" with the outward man of a sucking sheriff's officer was there serving *subpanas* in the matter of an assault and battery case at the last Doncaster meeting, in which a Mr.

Wood is plaintiff, and Leadbitter, the well-known body-guard of the lieges, defendant. Wood was served with a summary ejectment from the cheerful precincts of the Stand no doubt, because ourself was present at the execution of the process; whether the verdict of the jury shall be "served him right," remains to be seen. The Running Rein and Orlando case was also on the carpet. They took all they could get (naturally), that Colonel Peel won. Some laid 2 to 1 about it; some, they say, laid 5 to 2; this latter we did not see. The issue is near at hand, though not so near as the daily papers announced. The week's racing consisted of the two days at Bibury and Stockbridge, and like two at Hatcham Park—the suburban meeting. The only event of account was disposed of at Bibury—namely, the Champagne Stakes for two-year-olds. This was won by Captain Delme's Alarm, a colt in next year's Derby—and one destined to be in the betting, too. We now come to the fun—that is to say, to Hatcham Park. Nothing can sound less Olympian than the earthly tabernacle of this trust—"at the back of the Rising Sun, Old Kent Road." There's a bathos! The place itself is not so bad, when you get to it—but there's the rub. When somebody wrote to ask Brummel to dine in Russell-square, his answer was, he should be very happy to accept the invitation, if he only knew where to change horses. The same may be said of Hatcham Park: it really is a very long way from anywhere. But in excellence of order, and in social decorum it might have set a lesson to courtly Ascot. Nothing could be more admirable. The racing, for second-rate pretension, was very good; good horses, good riders, and, better still, really good stakes. With a little more time and embellishment Hatcham Park will be quite on equal terms with Hampton.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The "ring" is still so much depressed by the anomalous position in which their accounts stand on the late Derby, that betting on future events is almost at a stand still. We shall, therefore, simply remark that Parthian and Poussin are the present "lions" of the Northumberland plate, and that the investments by which the prices of the other favourites are governed, are insignificant:—

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.		
5 to 1 agst Parthian (t)	10 to 1 agst The Era (t)	20 to 1 agst Galanthus
7 to 1 — Poussin (t)	12 to 1 — The Bashaw	20 to 1 — Pompey
8 to 1 — Bay Momus	20 to 1 — What	
ST LEGER.		
8 to 1 agst Bay Momus	10 to 1 agst Ithuriel (t)	30 to 1 agst Infidel
	5 to 2 on Orlando (t)	

THURSDAY.—The attendance was good, and included some of the "influentials;" but business was so dull as to be scarcely worth mentioning. The only bets we heard were 4 to 1 agst. Parthian, 7 to 1 agst. Poussin, 8 to 1 agst. Bay Momus, and 20 to 1 agst. Whatie Binkie, for the Northumberland Plate; 200 to 100 on Orlando, and 3 to 1 against Bloodstone for the "Trials;" and 100 even on twelve agst. the field for the Goodwood Stakes. Offers to take 6 to 1 about The Curé for the St. Leger. There is not the slightest prospect of the trial, Orlando *versus* Running Rein, coming on before Monday week. At Messrs. Tattersall's sale, this day, Ratan and Extempore were sold to Mr. Shackel for 800 guineas each.

THE THAMES REGATTA.

The first of the "three glorious days" for the professional and amateur watermen of the River Thames was celebrated on Thursday, with less of that pomp and circumstance than might have been expected on such an occasion. The morning was occasionally showery. The whole of the arrangements were settled after the most business-like fashion; there were no mistakes, no squabbles, and everything went off to the satisfaction of every one present, excepting, we suppose, the unsuccessful competitors. The committee had provided a steamer for such of their friends as were anxious to see the sports of the day, but as the vessel was moored off Putney they had not a favourable opportunity for seeing several of the heats.

The first match of the day was a contest between amateur scullers for a silver challenge cup, given by Mr. Layton; this, after a well-contested struggle, was won by G. J. Bumpstead, Esq., who displayed qualities of a first-rate order as a sculler. The next race was a pair of oars match for a purse of eighty sovereigns, to be rowed for by watermen. After a hard struggle this was won by Lett and Campbell. These were followed by the apprentices race for a coat, badge, &c., presented by E. Morris, Esq.

The committee were punctual in keeping time, but it is to be regretted that the competitors did not keep their colours in the head of their boats, as it would have saved much confusion and mistake. The watermen wear dresses of the colour, which was an excellent arrangement. Towards the close of the afternoon's sport the company had very considerably increased, and things were a much brighter aspect than at the opening.

FRIDAY.—At the usual hour the races commenced. The first race, the Amateur Pair Oars for two silver cups, was won by Messrs. Julius and Dalgleish. The Fifty Sovereigns Prize for four-oared boats, was won by the Newcastle crew. The Watermen's Sculls for 50 sovs, was won by Newell. The Gold Challenge Cup, eight-oared match, was won by the Oxford University Club. The Chelsea crew won the Landmen Sweepstakes. The day was remarkably fine, and the attendance very numerous.

THE WATERLOO BANQUET.

Tuesdaylast being the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington gave his customary banquet at Apsley House, to a numerous party of the gallant officers who participated in the glories of that ever memorable engagement.

Long previous to the usual hour of meeting, the gateways of his grace's mansion were crowded by persons of all classes, anxious to obtain a glimpse of the distinguished veterans who were to assemble at the noble duke's hospitable board. By seven o'clock some hundreds of individuals had congregated, including a number of noble equestrians, and many of the nobility in their carriages, which rendered that populous thoroughfare nearly impassable for an hour. A strong body of police under Superintendent Baker, were, however, so instrumental in preserving order, that not the slightest accident occurred.

Shortly before seven the carriages began to arrive, and while the company were gathering, the full band of the Grenadier Guards (the Duke's regiment), stationed in the vestibule, performed a variety of martial music.

The Marquis of Anglesey, Lord Strafford, Lord Saltoun, &c., on being recognized by the assemblage without, were warmly cheered.

It was twenty minutes past seven when his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace, attended by Major-General Sir Edward Bowater, (a Waterloo officer) and Lord George Lennox. The Duke of Wellington was at the door to welcome his Royal Highness, as the carriage entered the court yard, and on the Prince alighting the noble and gallant duke advanced and cordially greeted his illustrious visitor. The duke then conducted his Royal Highness to the saloon where all the company had met, the band, as the Prince passed, playing the "Coburg March."

At half-past seven precisely dinner was announced, when the duke, with the Prince and the other guests, repaired to the gallery where, as usual, a sumptuous repast awaited the presence of the host and his friends.

It is quite unnecessary to give a lengthened description of the splendid apartment always appropriated for this annual entertainment, for, to a large class of our readers, its valuable and extensive collection of paintings, by the ancient masters, particularly of Italy and Spain, is well known, and the superior and costly nature of its embellishments have often afforded admiration to our *haute noblesse*.

The table presented most of its general features, the celebrated and certainly unrivalled Portuguese plateau, with its elaborate candelabra and figures, being placed along the centre of the table. At each end of the gallery were sideboards of gold plate, the assemblage having many conspicuous pieces of massive ornamental plate, presented at different times to the noble duke. The gallery was illuminated by candelabra, and the only lights for the table were from the two stupendous porphyry pedestals, richly mounted in ormolu, sustaining about fifty lamps, which were presented to the duke by the Emperor Alexander of Russia. There was a profusion of the choicest exotics, not only in the gallery, but in the superb rooms through which the company passed.

The banquet was served up in a service of gold, and the dessert service used was the magnificent set of Potsdam china, a gift from the late King of Prussia to his grace.

The gallery, when all the guests were seated, attired in their rich and varied uniforms, decorated with the orders and medals acquired by their gallantry, could not fail to excite the admiration of the fortunate beholder, as presenting a gorgeous *coup d'œil*. The Duke of Wellington was supported on the right by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and on the left by his Excellency Prince Castlereagh. The Marquis of Anglesey sat on the right of Prince Albert. The Duke and Prince Albert wore the full uniform of Field Marshals in the British army.

It was remarked by all present that the duke appeared in the enjoyment of most excellent health and spirits.

The full regimental band of the Grenadier Guards played selections of music during the banquet, under the direction of Mr. Creaton.

On the dessert having been placed on the table, as is customary, the Duke of Wellington rose, and proposed "The Queen." Band—"The national anthem."

The noble and gallant duke next proposed the health of "His Royal Highness Prince Albert." Band—"The Coburg March."

Field-Marshal his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in compliment to the toast, after a brief address, concluded by giving the health of the illustrious host—"The Duke of Wellington," which was drunk upstanding, with all honours.

The Duke of Wellington, in a few words, returned thanks. Band—"The British Grenadiers."

"The Army" was then given by the duke. Band—"The Grenadier's March."

The noble Duke then, in energetic language, gave a toast, "The Cavalry that fought at Waterloo." Band—"The Albert Galop."

The Marquis of Anglesey acknowledged the toast.

The Duke of Wellington next proposed "The health of Lord Strafford and the old Guardsmen."

Lord Strafford and the whole of those officers attached to the several brigades of the Guards rose. His lordship, in a short speech, returned thanks for himself and brother officers. Band—"Love not."

The noble and gallant host then rose, and in a few flattering observations concluded by giving "The health of Lord Saltoun," which was drunk amidst general applause.

Lord Saltoun replied, gratefully thanking the noble duke for the honour conferred upon him by proposing his health. Band—"The Saxe Weimar March."

The noble duke next proposed "The health of Colonel Macdonald," and the gallant colonel having replied,

His grace then gave as a toast, "Earl Cathcart and the Staff Officers." Earl Cathcart briefly acknowledged the toast. Band—"Mazarsas."

Sir John May's health was then proposed by the noble duke, and after that gallant officer had returned thanks,

The noble duke, in proposing the health of Sir James Kempt, remarked that the gallant general had been prevented from dining with them that day from severe indisposition, and he could assure them that no one could more regret his absence than he (the duke) did. His grace then gave "The better health of Sir James Kempt," which toast having been duly honoured,

His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the duke made a movement to retire.

It was after ten o'clock when the noble duke and his Royal Highness Prince Albert adjourned to another room to partake of coffee; and, *en attendant*, many of the gallant company departed.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Major-General Sir Edward Bowater and Lord George Lennox, left at twenty minutes past ten, the noble and gallant duke accompanying his august guest to the royal carriage in waiting in the court-yard, the military band performing the "Coburg March."

All the company had left by a quarter to eleven, the duke himself going afterwards to the Duke and Duchess of Somerset's party.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Sir Moses Montefiore has presented his co-religionists at Jerusalem with two presses, and the necessary types, for printing Jewish tracts. The office consists of 22 people of that persuasion. A number of works, as well as an almanack for the year, have already been printed at Jerusalem.

The MS. of a novel entitled "Clisson et Eugénie," from the pen of Napoleon, and the authenticity of which has been verified by a commission appointed by the Duke of Basano, is now in the library of Count Titus Dalajynski, of Konik near Posen. This library possesses also the plan which Napoleon drew up when he intended to offer his military services to the Sultan, as he was then in very straitened circumstances, occupying a small room in one of the bye streets of Paris.

The hand loom weavers in Carlisle are at present all fully employed, and so great has been the demand for their labour, that an advance of wages has taken place upon several fabrics manufactured in that place.

The monument to Sir David Wilkie is now erected in the church of Culter. It is truly an exquisite work of art. So striking is the likeness that many of the parishioners who have seen it discovered at once the features of the man whom it is designed to represent.

Two handsome gold watches reached New Cross on Monday morning, from her Majesty the Queen Dowager, as presents to the engine-driver and fireman who took her Majesty to Dover on the preceding Monday.

We learn that Ministers have declared their desire of having the complaints brought by the Court and the inhabitants of Guernsey, against the Lieut. Governor heard by the Privy Council with the least possible delay.

The annual examination of the boys in the British and Foreign School took place on Wednesday in the large school-room, which was crowded by a most respectable auditory. Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P., took the chair. The answers to questions proposed by the visitors, as well as those put by the monitors, were most satisfactory. The whole exhibition was stated by the chairman to be one of the most effective of the kind ever witnessed.

The Pope has conferred the Cross of Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great on Count F. de Mervel and on Count de Hompesch, President and Vice President of the Belgian Colonisation Society, as a special mark of his satisfaction with the proceedings of the company, and the services which it has rendered to the Church in central America.

Ten of the Canadian rebels convicted in 1838, named Hiram Sharp, John Gillman, Ira Polly, Orrin W. Smith, Bemis Woolbury, George T. Brown, Dan. Liskum, Robert Q. Collins, John Thomas, and Edward A. Wilson, have received a free pardon from the British Government at the instance of the American Minister.

After an investigation of nearly three days, the magistrates of Leeds committed ten of the military and seven civilians to take their trial on charges of being concerned in the riotous proceedings which took place in that town some time ago.

Sir Robert Peel has answered the application of the London bankers for an extension of the Bank of England's power of issuing on securities beyond the £14,000,000 in cases of emergency.

At Nottingham, last week, six carriers were convicted (one in £10 and costs, the other five £5 and costs) for carrying passengers for hire without a license.

It is now an ascertained fact that the hay crop of the present year will be little more than one third of the usual average. This has given a great rise to linseed cake and other substituted articles of fodder.

On Thursday last a labourer at Dedham, in Essex, received the pleasing and unexpected intelligence by post, that he was entitled to a legacy of £6000, bequeathed him by the late William Fisher, Esq., of Box'd.

On the morning of the 18th inst. the tri-coloured banner, by which the hero of Waterloo holds Strathfield-Isaye, was presented at Windsor Castle, and placed in the guard chamber over the beautifully executed bust, by Chantrey, of his Grace the Duke of Wellington. This is the twenty-ninth banner received since the battle of Waterloo.

On Wednesday morning, at four o'clock, died, at his house in Museum-street, Mr. Thomas Hudson, the well-known comic-song writer and singer. For the last thirty years the town has been enlivened by his droll effusions, peculiarly adapted for post-prandial harmony.

A jubilee in honour of the genius of Burns, is about to be celebrated under the most auspicious circumstances. In addition to the Local Committee of Ayrshire, in which the patriotic scheme originated, Committees of influential gentlemen in Edinburgh and Glasgow are either forming, or in the course of being so, to co-operate in giving *clat* to the anticipated scene.

The annual festival of the Freemasons' Asylum, the crowning charity of the Masonic body, took place on Wednesday under the auspices of the Hon. Colonel Anson. There was a large muster of "the craft" and other friends of benevolence, as the dinner was not confined to Freemasons on this occasion.

Some ruffian has defaced the inscription on the obelisk at Quebec, pointing out the spot where General Wolfe fell.

Some bas-reliefs of the hall of the ancestors of Mœris have just arrived in Paris, from Egypt, having been sent to the Royal Library from that country by a French traveller. They present about 60 portraits of the Pharaohs in dynastic order.

The members of the club of "True Highlanders" mustered very strong, in full Highland costume, on Monday, and proceeded to Blackheath, headed by their piper, and spent a delightful day in playing the national game of "shinty," nearly similar to the game of golf in England.

The Chartists of Westminster have it in contemplation to erect a large building to be called the Chartists' Hall, which is to be a school for their instruction in science, literature, the fine arts, moral, social, and political economy, and also for the education of their children. It is, moreover, to have a news-room and library.

On Tuesday the Trinity Buoy steam-yacht towed off to its station, on the Goodwin Sands, a stupendous safety beacon, designed and executed, we believe, by James Walker, Esq., C.E., under the auspices of the Trinity Board. The beacon is intended not only to be a guide to mariners, but also a place of refuge for the crews of vessels cast away on the fatal Goodwin.

Heir Jacques Offenbach, the celebrated violoncellist, has been presented by her Majesty, with a magnificent diamond ring, in acknowledgement of the gratification derived by the Royal party from the performance of this talented musician at the concert given at Windsor Castle during the visit of the Emperor of Russia.

Francis, who shot at the Queen (we learn from a private letter lately received at Gateshead) is employed as a teacher in the Government school at Port Arthur, Van Diemen's Land, and "conducts himself remarkably well."

A strike, as sudden as it is extensive, has taken place in the collieries in Lanarkshire. Regarding the immediate cause of this sudden movement we have not been able to ascertain the particulars. The strike has not extended to the iron-stone miners.

A Morning Herald of Tuesday, containing a full report of the previous night's debate in Parliament, with the momentous division on the sugar duties, was delivered in the news-room, at York, at half-past eleven, a.m., on the same day.

A Legitimist journal states that when the Duke d'Angoulême perceived his death approaching, he sent to the archives of the War Department an important work which he had got executed during the Restoration, giving in folio plans, drawings, and full descriptions of all the fortified places in France, showing their weak points, the best modes of attacking them, and the proper manner of defence.

A rumour was very current on the Manchester Exchange, on Tuesday, to the effect that Lord Francis Egerton will almost immediately be created Duke of Bridgewater; and, that in the event of his accession to the peerage, his lordship's eldest son, Mr. George Egerton, will be a candidate for the representation of the southern division of Lancashire.

The injunction against the departure of the Great Western steamer was dissolved by the Lord Chancellor on Tuesday. The proceedings in question were adopted by the Peninsular Steam Packet Company, who had made a purchase of the vessel.

During the last few days there has been a very large importation of cherries from France, which has been the cause of a very plentiful supply in the markets. They are of quality quite equal to the English, and realise 4d. to 6d. per lb.

Mr. Leigh Hunt is stated to have received an agreeable visit in the shape of an income for life, of £150 a year, under the will of the late Sir T. Shelley, Bart., the father of his deceased friend, Percy Bysshe Shelley, the poet.

The Marseilles journals announce the arrival, on the 14th inst., at the Hotel d'Orion, in that city, of the new Governor General of British India, Sir Henry Hardinge, with his son and his aide-de-camp.

Prince Hendrick of Holland left Plymouth on Tuesday with his squadron. The prince and his officers were entertained on Saturday at the Dockyard by the superintendent, Admiral Pym.

THE GRAND OXFORD COMMEMORATION.

This famed triennial festival may be said to have commenced on Sunday, when charity sermons were preached by the Dean of Jersey, at Carfax; and by Dr. Hampden at St. Clement's; and a new organ was opened by Dr. Marshall, at St. Paul's. In the evening, there was a grand promenade in New College Gardens, Christ Church Meadows, and the Broad Walk, which were crowded with gay company until nightfall.

On Monday night, the first Ball took place at the Town-hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion; the walls were covered with pink drapery, on which were festoons of green foliage. The room was lighted with gas jet from the ceiling, and with wax lights in branches from the walls. Refreshments were served in the council chamber. Dancing commenced at half-past nine o'clock and continued about five hours; the room was much crowded.

On Tuesday morning the usual sermon in aid of the Radcliffe Infirmary, was preached by the Bishop of Chichester (late Principal of Brasenose College), in St. Mary's Church, every part of which was completely crowded; the galleries usually occupied by undergraduate members, were filled by elegantly-dressed ladies, as were also the parochial pews below; the whole formed a beautiful *coup d'œil*. The musical part of the service was the "Te Deum" and "Jubilate," the anthem, "Plead thou my cause," Mozart, and the Old Hundredth Psalm. When the congregation left the church, the High-street was nearly filled by it. One of our engravings represents the university procession just issuing from the highly-decorated porch of St. Mary's. The collection was considerable. The horticultural exhibition, in the afternoon, surpassed any that has preceded it. The show was held, by permission, in Worcester-gardens, and afforded every opportunity for displaying the various productions, which were most tastefully arranged in six marquees, and every spectator seemed highly delighted with the entertainment. An excellent brass band played at intervals during the time the gardens remained open. At four o'clock the first concert commenced in the Sheldonian Theatre, in which a temporary orchestra was erected for the occasion. The performance was Handel's oratorio of the "Messiah," with a very full orchestra, containing first-rate talent, both in the vocal and instrumental departments. Every part of the theatre was crowded, and many ladies were unable to obtain seats. The favourite choruses, "For unto us a child is born," and "Lift up your heads," were particularly well executed, and the Hallelujah chorus was powerfully performed. The voices of the female chorus singers were rather too prominent, but on the whole it was a masterly performance.

On Wednesday morning the ancient and beautiful city of colleges presented an unusually striking appearance. Fresh arrivals were continually taking place, and fresh applications for beds and accommodation were pouring in long after noon, and lodging-house keepers had declared verbally, and still more intelligibly by their charges, that they had no further hospitality to extend to the chance wayfarer.

Oxford, a place which can never be visited without feelings of the deepest interest by any man who has the least respect for the learned institutions of his country, or is in any way amenable to the laws of association, has been, during the past week, invested with new sources of attraction. The colleges, libraries, promenades, and other objects of interest with which this noble seat of learning abounds, were



THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

visited by groups of strangers, and in other respects the place was unusually cheerful. All who had the means were liberally performing the rites of hospitality, and all the ingenious contrivances of hearty goodwill were put into requisition to make the sojourn of visitors pleasant and memorable. Great numbers of the clergy, as well as civilians, and others connected with the university, were seen in different directions, and not a few considerably advanced in years, as though renewing the recollections of their youth, and regarding with pride and tenderness the scenes of early and honourable competition.

The concert this morning—the first grand miscellaneous concert of the University Musical Festival—took place in the theatre at 12 o'clock. Long before that hour, the theatre, both the body and galleries, was filled with a large assemblage of beauty and fashion. Sir R. Bishop, Mus. Bac., Oxon, acted as conductor, and Dr. Marshall presided at the pianoforte. The principal vocal performers were Madame Dorus Gras, Miss Rainforth, Miss M. Marshall, Mrs. Alfred Shaw, Signor Salvi, Mr. Manvers, Mr. J. Bennett, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. H. Phillips, and Herr Staudigl. Among the instrumental solo performers were Signor Sivori, Messrs. Card, Grattan, Cooke, Harper, and Signor Dragonetti. Leaders of the band, Loder and Cramer. The concert was in all respects highly satisfactory. The extraordinary professional ability engaged insured this; but everything was in accordance—a fine morning, after the abundant and most salutary rains of the previous night—a large and splendid audience, together with the highest musical talent, presented a combination which could hardly fail to yield cheerful and universal enjoyment.

In the Divinity School, was read, by Robert Wheeler Bush, M.A., scholar of Worcester College, the Theological Essay, for which the prize was awarded. Our engraving shows this fine room, with the promenade of the company; it presents one of the rich Gothic interiors in the country, and it has a splendid stone roof, which was repaired and restored by Sir Christopher Wren. The room itself was originally built in 1480.

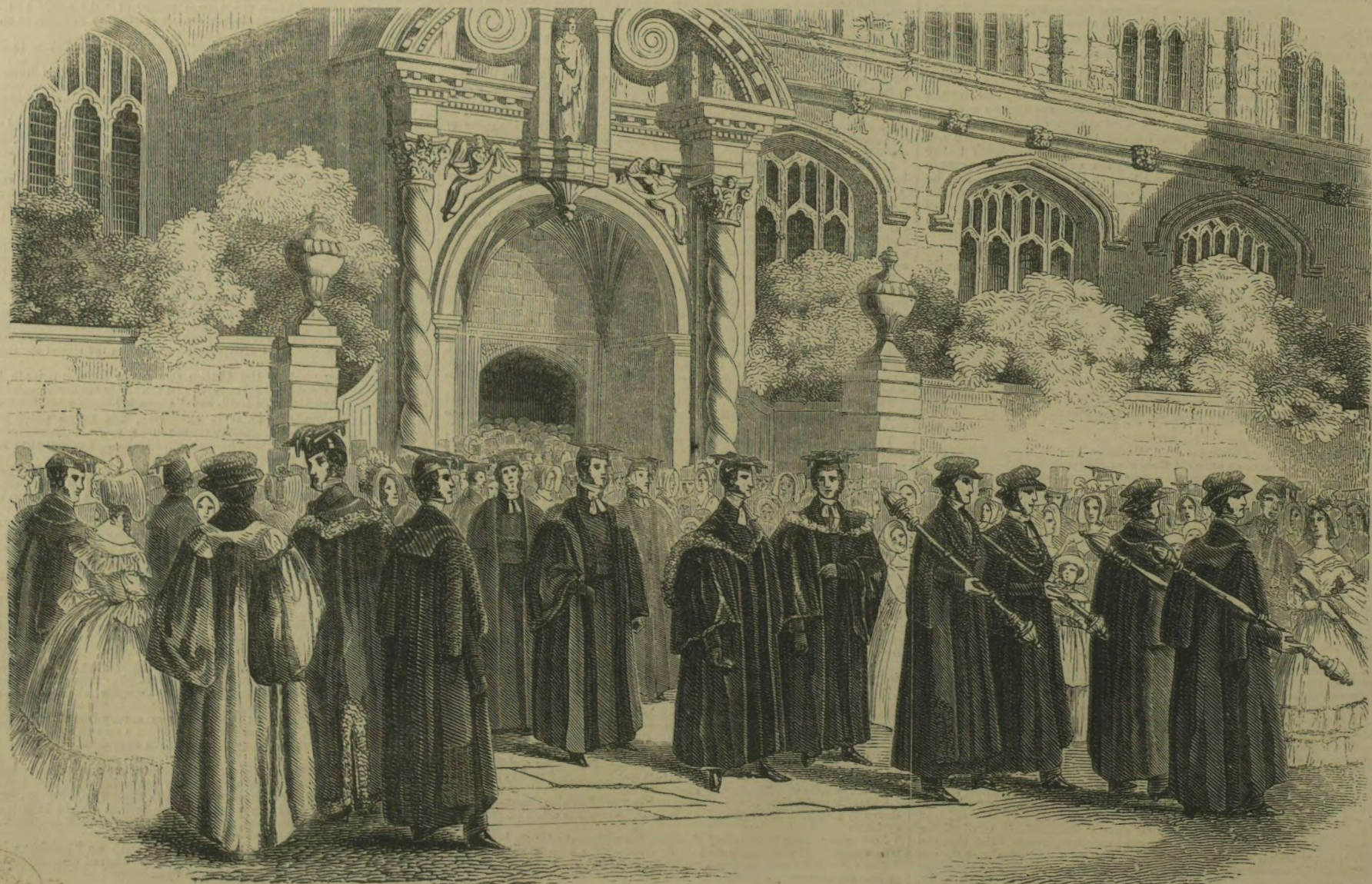
Thursday, the grand day, was commenced by a Convocation, held at half-past eight o'clock, for the purpose of admissions to *ad eundem* degrees; the access to the Convocation House being through the small entrance, next to the Ashmolean Museum.

The most magnificent scene, however, was in the great Sheldonian Theatre. This fine edifice, which is one of the principal ornaments of Oxford, was designed and completed in five years, by Sir Christopher Wren, at an expense of nearly £1500, defrayed by Archbishop Sheldon. The ground-plan of this theatre was taken from that of Marcellus, at Rome; and by a consummate contrivance and geometrical arrangement, it is made to receive, with convenience, upwards of 3000 persons. The richly-painted allegorical ceiling has the appearance of canvas strained over gilt cordage, &c. The theatre is used for Lord Crewe's Annual Commemoration of Benefactors; the recitation of Prize Compositions; and the occasional ceremony of conferring degrees on distinguished personages. When filled, it is particularly striking and splendid. The Vice-Chancellor, Noblemen, Professors, Doctors, and Proctors sit in their robes, in the northern or semicircular part of the theatre, on elevated seats; in the area are Masters of Arts and strangers; the Bachelors and ladies, and the ladies in the galleries below.

Under-graduates sit in the upper galleries, and the ladies in the galleries below.

Among the interesting proceedings in this theatre on Thursday was the recital of four prize essays and poems, gained by the following gentlemen:—English essay on "The Principles and Objects of Human Punishments," by C. E. Pritchard, B.M., Fellow of Balliol. This gentleman is one of the sons of Dr. Pritchard, of Bristol, so well known to medical and general science by his able writings, particularly by his highly interesting and valuable work "On the Natural History of Man." The Latin essay on "Literarum Humaniorum Utilitas," is by the Rev. Harris Smith, B.A., Fellow of Magdalen College. This gentleman is brother to the Rev. B. Smith, whose conversion to the Romish faith occasioned so much sensation two years back. The Latin verse, "Triumphus Pompei apud Romanos," is by Mr. Edwin Palmer, scholar of Balliol College, and also Ireland and Hertford scholar, a nephew of Mr. Horsely Palmer and Mr. Palmer, M.P. for Essex. This young gentleman, who has already gained so many academical distinctions, was one of the foundation scholars of the Charterhouse School. The prize in English verse is "On the Battle of the Nile," and is by J. L. Brereton, scholar of University College. The Creweian Oration was delivered by the Rev. William Jacobson, M.A., Public Orator, being the first occasion upon which this gentleman discharged the duties of his office in public.

The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on the Right Hon. the Earl of Powis; Sir William Coles Medlicott, Bart., formerly Gentleman Commoner of Trinity College; Captain Sir James Ross, R.N.; Major-General Pasley, Royal Engineers, C.B.; Sir John



THE PROCESSION FROM ST. MARY'S.



THE BOAT RACE.

Wither Awdry, Knight, M.A.; George Bowyer, Esq., M.A.; Donald Maclean, Esq., M.A., M.P. for the city of Oxford; William Entwistle, Esq., M.P. for South Lancashire; Mr. Sergeant Talfourd; George Biddell Airy, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Astronomer-Royal; Francis Baily, Esq., F.R.S.; Professor Struve, Astronomer to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; Charles Robert Cockerell, Esq., R.A., Member of the Royal Institute of France.

Soon after eight o'clock, the entrance gates to the theatre were besieged, and shortly after they were opened, the building was crowded. The orchestra and the seats under the gallery were soon filled with elegantly dressed ladies, and the undergraduates' gallery was speedily filled; and, although the new regulations kept them quiet for a few minutes, the clapping of hands once begun, was instantly followed up. A cry for "The Ladies," was instantly followed by cheer upon cheer. The Queen, the Queen Dowager, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, were loudly applauded. The mention of "the Duke of Wellington" called up the undergraduates *en masse*, who cheered most heartily; as were the Vice-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor's lady, and the new proctors; then followed a groan for Jelf, a cheer for those rusticated last year, and a groan for the New Regulations. The names of Dr. Pusey, Hampden, and Faussett, and Mr. Macmullen, were received with cheers and disapprobation. Towards eleven o'clock the procession entered the theatre, the Vice-Chancellor being loudly cheered: then followed the noblemen, the heads of the houses, doctors, and proctors; among whom were the Earl of Eldon, Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P.; T. G. B. Estcourt, Esq., M.P., &c. The convocation was then opened by the Vice-Chancellor, and the degrees were conferred; the gentlemen being introduced, with appropriate speeches, by Dr. Phillimore, the Regius Professor of Civil Law. The Earl of Powis and Capt. Sir James Ross were enthusiastically cheered. The engraving represents the superb theatre, and this most stirring scene. The English prize poem, the "Battle of the Nile," was vociferously applauded.

Another of our illustrations shows a recent boat race on the Isis, with a view of the famed "city of spires," from a sketch by Mr.

Whitlock. It is altogether a very animated spectacle, as well as a scene of great picturesque beauty. Not the least attractive of "the Commemoration" proceedings has hitherto been the procession of the University boats, and the cutters of all the colleges, which had taken part in the University boat races, in the order in which they had gained prizes; and thus they rowed from Ilfley to Oxford. This striking river spectacle was to have been enacted on Tuesday, but was deferred in consequence of the heavy rain; and was again postponed on Wednesday from a similar cause.

One of the great attractions of the festival was the completion of the Taylor Institute, of which we shall present an engraving next week. This edifice, designed by Mr. Cockerell, R.A., has been founded by the bequests of Sir Robert Taylor, the architect, and of Dr. Randolph; the one for the study of modern languages, the other for a picture and statue gallery, the structure being intended to serve both purposes. It stands at the angle of St. Giles' and Beaumont-streets. Although the composition has some defects and inconsistencies, its masses are bold, striking, and picturesque, and have an universal expression of richness.

TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.—On Thursday, the gentleman educated in this college, celebrated their anniversary at the Clarendon Hotel, the right hon. the master in the chair.

THE LIVERPOOL COLLEGE.—The half-yearly Distribution of Prizes, in this excellent institution, took place on Monday, in the theatre of the College, when nearly 3000 persons were present; amongst whom were the Rev. J. Conybeare, the Principal; and the Rev. Dr. Booth, Rev. J. H. Brown, Vice-Principals; the Rev. J. J. Higgins, the Rev. H. M'Neile; E. Molyneux, J. Booker, R. Harbord, W. Jones, E. Jones, — Leyland, — Muncaster, — Shaw, S. L. Trotman, — Booker, Esqrs.; the Rev. J. Brooks, senior Rector of Liverpool, and Chairman of the Board of Directors, in the chair. The speeches of the Reverend H. M'Neile, and the Chairman, by their fervid eloquence, elicited great applause.

FIRE IN WHITECHAPEL.—On Monday morning, a fire broke out in the filtering-house of Messrs. Craven and Lucas, sugar-bakers, Duncan-street, Whitechapel, and the loss of property thereby occasioned, is estimated at £1000.

DEATH OF MR. CAMPBELL, THE POET.

Musarum comes.

Another string from Music's lute is gone,
The chord that thrill'd with Hope's ecstatic strain,—
We ne'er shall hear its magic sounds again,
Its tuneful task of melody is done—
Its minstrel-master's race at length is run—
That hand's a-cold which once could wake the lyre
With all the rapture of Poetic fire,
And sing of Pity—Love, or warlike theme,
E'en all Imagination's self might dream!
Scholar! as deeply skill'd t' approve the worth
Of thy precursors, as thyself to show
Descended from a high Parnassian birth,
The Muses all, (thy sisters) in deep woe,
Tho' e'en for Heav'n, lament thy leaving Earth.

W.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Thomas Campbell, which took place on Saturday last, at Boulogne.



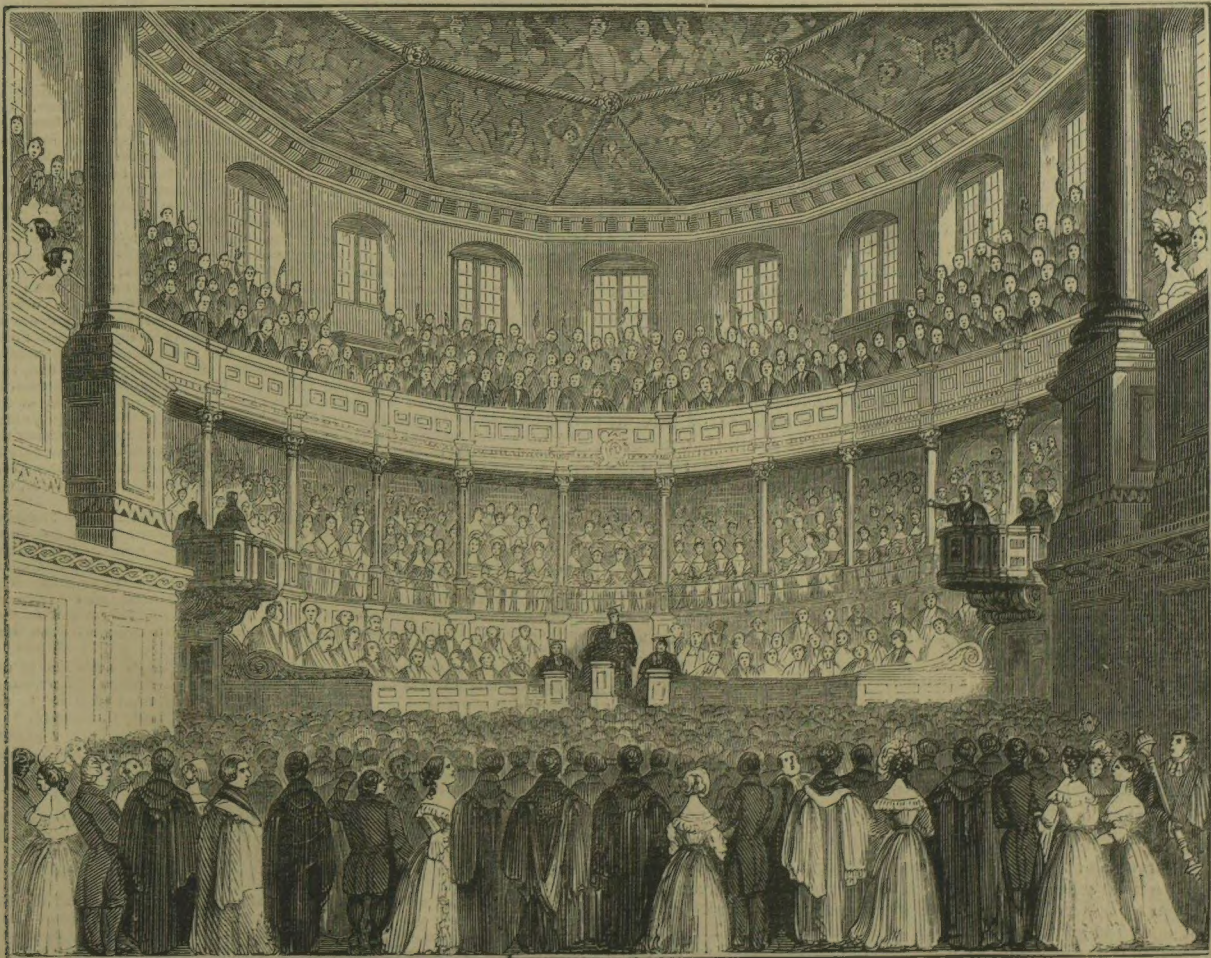
THE LATE THOMAS CAMPBELL.

Scotland gave birth to Thomas Campbell. He was born at Glasgow in 1777, where he was sent early to school, under Mr. David Alison, who had a method of instruction in the classics purely his own. Campbell began to write verse in his boyhood, and some of his earliest attempts at poetry are yet extant among his friends in Scotland. When twelve years old, he quitted school for the University of Glasgow, where, in Greek, he was the foremost student of his age, and made poetical paraphrases of the most celebrated Greek poets; subsequently became the pupil of the celebrated Dr. Millar, who was then delivering philosophical lectures in Glasgow.

Campbell quitted Glasgow to remove into Argyleshire, where he accepted a situation in a family of note. It was in Argyleshire, among the romantic mountains of the north, that his poetical spirit increased, and the charms of verse took entire possession of his mind; and there he wandered alone by the torrent, or on the rugged height, reciting the strains of other poets aloud, or silently composing his own; and several of his pieces, which he has rejected in his collected works, were long handed about in manuscript in Scotland.

From Argyleshire, Campbell removed to Edinburgh, where he became intimate with the late Dugald Stewart, and almost every other leading professor of the University. At the age of twenty-one, he produced his celebrated "Pleasures of Hope," which, for twenty years, produced the publishers between £200 and £300 per annum, although the poet received at first but £10 for the copyright.

Within three years from this time, Campbell quitted his native country for the Continent; and while residing at Hamburg he composed "The Exile of Erin" from the impression made upon his mind by the condition of some Irish exiles in



THE CONVOCATION IN THE THEATRE.

the neighbourhood of the above city. The poem was set to an old Irish air of the most touching pathos, and will perish only with the language.

Campbell travelled over a great part of Germany and Prussia, visiting the universities, and storing his mind with German literature. From the walls of a convent he commanded a view of part of the field of Hohenlinden during that sanguinary contest, and proceeded afterwards in the track of Moreau's army over the scene of combat—which impressive sight produced the celebrated ode, "The Battle of Hohenlinden," which is as original as it is spirited, and stands by itself in British literature. In Germany, too, Campbell made the friendship of the two Schlegels, and the venerable Klopstock. His travels in Germany occupied him thirteen months, when he returned to England, and, for the first time, visited London. He soon afterwards composed those two marine odes, "The Battle of the Baltic," and "Ye Mariners of England;" and though, as Byron lamented Campbell wrote so little, these odes are enough to place him unforgotten in the Shrine of the Muses.

In 1803, the poet married Miss Sinclair, a lady of Scottish descent, but of whom he was deprived by death in 1828. He resided at Sydenham until 1821, when literary pursuits demanded his removal to the metropolis. It was at Sydenham, in a house nearly facing the reservoir, that the poet produced his greatest work, "Gertrude of Wyoming." About the same time, Campbell was appointed Professor of Poetry in the Royal Institution, where he delivered lectures, which have since been published. He also undertook the editorship of "Selections from the British Poets," which have lately been reprinted.

Soon after this, Campbell revisited Germany, and returned to England in 1820, to undertake the editorship of the *New Monthly Magazine*, it is said at a salary of £1000 per annum. In 1824, he published "Theodoric, a Domestic Tale," perhaps the least popular of all his poetical works.

By his marriage, Campbell had two sons; one of them died before attaining his twentieth year; the other, while in the University of Bonn, where he exhibited symptoms of an erratic mind, which afterwards ripened into mental derangement of the milder species.

The next event in Campbell's life will embalm his memory for ages to come: we mean, as the originator of the London University, now University College. He was likewise instrumental in the establishment of the Western Literary Institution, in Leicester square.

Campbell, as has been already stated, was educated at Glasgow, and received the honour of election as Lord Rector three successive years, notwithstanding some powerful opponents, among whom were the late Mr. Canning and Sir Walter Scott.

Mr. Campbell's literary labours are too well known and estimated to require from us anything more than a rapid enumeration of his most popular works. In his studies he exhibited great fondness for recondite subjects; but his ever-delightful theme was Greece, her arts, and literature. His lectures on Greek poetry appeared in the *New Monthly Magazine*. He also published "Annals of Great Britain, from the Accession of George III. to the Peace of Amiens," and was the Author of several articles on poetry and the belles lettres in the *Edinburgh Encyclopedia*. Among his poetical pieces, the minor ones display considerably more energy than those of greater length. "The Pleasures of Hope" is entitled to rank as a British classic; and his "Gertrude" is perhaps one of the most chaste and delicate poems in the language. His fugitive pieces are also extensively known—as his "Hohenlinden," the beautiful "Valdictory Stanzas to John Kemble," and the "Last Man"—the latter worthy of Byron.

Several years since Mr. Campbell relinquished the editorship of the *New Monthly Magazine*; but a few years since he contributed to its pages a series of "Letters from the South," the result of a short residence in Algiers.

Of late Mr. Campbell wrote but little, and that chiefly prose. Of these works, his "Life of Mrs. Siddons" is, perhaps, the least successful. Nor has his edition of Shakespeare, prefaced by a life of the great bard, taken higher stand. He was in the receipt of a pension of £184 per annum, from royal bounty.

In person Mr. Campbell was below the middle stature, well made, but slender. His features indicated great sensibility; his eyes were particularly striking, and of a deep blue colour; his nose aquiline; his expression generally saturnine. His time for study was mostly during the stillness of night; he was remarkable for absence of mind; was charitable and kind in his disposition, but of quick temper; his amusements were few; but, in the flow of soul, there are few men possessing more companionable qualities. His heart was, perhaps, one of the best that ever beat in human bosom; it was that which should have belonged to the poet of *Gertrude*, his favourite personification. Nor must his enthusiasm for the saviour of the Polish refugees be forgotten in our enumeration of his kindly excellences.

A contemporary, in estimating Mr. Campbell's genius, says:—"In common with every lover of poetry, we regret that his works are so few, though, when a man has written enough to achieve immortality, he cannot be said to have trifled away his life. Mr. Campbell's poetry will find its way wherever the English language shall be spoken, and will be admired wherever it is known." The memory of such a man should be enshrined in a national resting-place; and it is gratifying to learn that such a tribute is already contemplated. Mr. Moxon, of the Chancery Bar, one of the executors of the deceased poet (in the absence of Dr. W. Beattie, the other executor), has applied to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey, to ascertain whether, in the event of the friends of Mr. Campbell being desirous that his remains should be interred in the Poets' corner, in the Abbey, the necessary permission would be granted for that purpose; and the Dean and Chapter have been pleased to signify to Mr. Moxon that such permission would be given.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, 23.—Third Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 24.—Midsummer Day.
TUESDAY, 25.—
WEDNESDAY, 26.—Gilbert White died, 1793.
THURSDAY, 27.—Dr. Dodd executed, 1777.
FRIDAY, 28.—Queen crowned, 1639.
SATURDAY, 29.—St. Peter.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending June 29.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. a. m. p. m. h. m. a. m. p. m. h. m. a. m. p. m. h. m. a. m. p. m. h. m. a. m. p. m.	7 53 8 1 8 33 9 9 9 40 10 14 10 50 11 26 11 58 0 0 0 32 1 0				

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Ignoramus."—The sentences on O'Connell, &c., are as follow:—Daniel O'Connell.—To be imprisoned for 12 calendar months, to pay a fine of £1000, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years; himself in £5000 and two sureties of £2500 each. John O'Connell, John Gray, T. Steele, R. Barrett C. G. Duffy, and T. M. Ray.—To be imprisoned for nine calendar months to pay a fine of £50, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years—themselves respectively in £1000, and two sureties of £500 each.—The above were omitted in a few impressions of our early edition.

"Miss S. S." Becetes, is entitled to the large print, the publication of which will be duly announced.

"S. S." Fleet-street.—Felton's Improved Method of Performing Commercial Calculations.

"C. E. M."—We have not room.

"A. Z." Christchurch.—At present we cannot.

"E. L. C." Cambridge.—One shilling.

"Guernsey."—The sketches may be of use anon.

"C. C. L." Romsey, is thanked for the suggestion.

"Virgil," City.—See our late numbers containing the "Polka."

"J. O. G." Limerick.—We have not room.

"Alpha Beta."—Declined.

"Seltzer."—See our present number.

"C. W." Chard, Somerset.—When any news arrives from the place, we shall be glad of the illustrations.

"J. P. P." Enniscorthy.—The money may be inclosed. It is not requisite to remove the glove before shaking hands.

"J. R. W." Northamptonshire.—The price of the covers is 3s., not 4s., as at last week. The price of the portfolio is 4s.

"A Cantab." Cambridge.—The Comte de Paris is heir to the throne of France.

"G. J. F. S." Cheltenham.—We have not room to reprint the long communication on the late weather.

"J. W. H." Greenwich.—Not at present.

"F. S., jun." Newcastle.—Declined.

"S. B., jun." Brentford Bridge, cannot recover by law, as all sporting lotteries are illegal.

"L. G." Cheltenham.—We have not space to dilate upon the Cartoons.

"L. L."—None whatever.

"Z. U. B."—The request is impracticable.

"Umbra." Nottingham, in reply to a question in our last week's paper, "why a luminous appearance should have presented itself during the entire time of the late eclipse of the moon?" states that he (Umbra) did not witness such appearance, although he observed the eclipse through one of Dollond's four-foot reflectors.

"Richard."—Bank Post Bills are included in the Liabilities.

"An Everlasting Admirer." Oxford, is thanked for the hint. The Taylor and Randolph Institute shall appear next week.

"W. C."—The account of the feast at Great Easton, Leicestershire, reached us too late.

"Consanguinitas" Truro.—We believe our statement to be correct.

"A Subscriber." Liverpool.—See a future number.

The Durham Regatta shall appear next week.

"T. D." Chichester.—We have not room.

The pictures, *Temperance* and *Gathering at Roche Abbey* were illustrated last year. It will be held on June 25th.

INELIGIBLE.—Lines on the Emperor of Russia; Enigma, by J. B. M.; Lines on the Departure of a Friend; Lines, by a Novice; Lines on a Physician's Diploma; Lines, by a Constant Reader, Liverpool.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1844.

THE past week has been an exciting one to the politician. The vessel of state has been among shoals and quicksands, part of the crew have mutinied and joined the enemy, and at one time there were many rumours afloat that the pilot had given up the helm in disgust. It was rather premature however; he has weathered the storm, by the same summary process by which he succeeded on a former and similar occasion; he has compelled his supporters to revoke their decision; some did it with tolerable docility; others hesitated, being as reluctant to eat their own words as ever *Ancient Pistol* was to swallow his leek, but the ministerial cudgel prevailed. "Vote as I bid you," says the Premier, "or I leave you;" and then they all understood the alternative—it was letting in the Whigs, which would have been bad enough; or going to their constituents on a general election, which would be rather worse; and no remote probability that both these evils would come together. So once more Sir R. Peel has succeeded; it cannot be said that he has triumphed, for there are many reasons which render this short and easy method of dealing with a rebellious section of a party unadvisable as a general rule. In the first place, it cannot be done often; and the Premier has gone to the verge of prudence in already doing it twice. In the next place, a threat, joined with a command, may produce obedience; but it creates a feeling that deprives the support so obtained of all cordiality. And symptoms are not wanting that this dragging on of the majority back to their party colours will yet be remembered. If Sir R. Peel threatens to resign too often, there are not a few of his present supporters prepared to let him do so. At present, indeed, he stands in the same relation to his party that *Othello* does to the Venetian Senate; which, however it may

Gall him with some check,
Cannot with safety cast him; for, for their souls,
Another of his fathom they have not
To lead their business.

But the fact that they cannot do without him, is no security that they will not make the attempt; for men when provoked will do rash and imprudent things. Were they to depose Sir R. Peel from his leadership it would lead to a reconstruction of the Cabinet; but it would scarcely let in the Whigs; they may be looking on at these divisions and discontents as tending to give them a chance of office, but the majority of 90 still exists and must be broken down by an election before any Whig Ministry can dare attempt to seize the reins of power.

Some surprise has been expressed that the Prime Minister should have chosen such a course as calling on the House to rescind a vote, on a question in which there was really no principle involved, the difference between Mr. Miles and the Government being only one of less or more. The West India interest was contented, with respect to one kind of sugar, to have a less amount of protective duty than the Government had fixed upon it. The reduction proposed by the planters would have lessened the cost to the consumer, and the increase in the quantity purchased would, in a short time, have gone far to make up the deficiency to the revenue. The Chancellor of the Exchequer too has coffers in which there is at present no lack. After the vote of Friday night, negating the Government proposition, there was, we think, an opportunity of yielding gracefully to the decision of the majority. The difference between 24s. and 20s. as the duty per cwt. on one kind of sugar, was scarcely worth such a display of Ministerial absolutism, offending those it coerced, weakening the hold of the Government on its supporters, and diminishing the respect of the people for the Legislature.

THE "Church Vestries' Bill," which was discussed on Wednesday evening, is one of those measures brought in by what is called an independent member; that is, a gentleman who having taken up a crotchet thinks proper to bring in a bill upon it, unsupported either by public opinion out of the House, or any party within it; legislating, as the Yankees call it, "on his own hook." The Masters and Servants Bill was one of these measures, which of all others require to be closely watched; for by the joint operation of ignorance and carelessness, the public might, and indeed do, find themselves burdened with a law that, if its purpose had been fully known, would have been universally execrated. There is a great deal too much of this meddling spirit in Hon. Members, who must be doing something—if it is even mischief. At one time the public are obliged to struggle, as if for life and death, to crush some bill that would cover one of their few open spaces—heath or common—with brick and mortar. At another, they are compelled to fight against some encroachment on their personal liberties, or against an enactment that would subject them to great expense for an almost needless purpose. But for the press and a few active Members of Parliament, we verily believe the statute book would become the receptacle of acts, every one of which would be a public nuisance. The Government never seems to think it its duty to protect the community against this amateur legislation. In fact, there is no bill so bad, or so unpopular in its object, but its author may count on the Government committing itself to support it; and when the bill is thrown out or defeated, as in the case of the Masters and Servants Bill, the Government of course shares the discredit. The manner in which needless obloquy is thus courted, is to us incomprehensible. The discussion of Wednesday evening affords another instance of this fatality. A supporter of the Ministry brings in a bill that nobody asks for; containing provisions that no one understands; and introduced for reasons that have never been explained. It is opposed, of course; but not by the Government. Several divisions are taken on it, with decreasing numbers in its favour, and at last it is shelved for the time by an adjournment of the House, carried against the supporters of the bill, and virtually against the Government itself. The Ministry ought really to take more care how it adopts these strong and doubtful enactments for its own, for the sins of the measures are visited on those who advocate them.

We are sorry to see it stated that there is pending an invasion of the sylvan shades of Greenwich, that most favourite resort of the smoke-dried Londoners. An immense tank, to supply the Hospital with water, is to occupy with its unsightliness one of the prettiest spots of the Park, blocking up two pathways, and sweeping away the ancient barrows, which have been hitherto carefully preserved as objects of antiquarian interest. There is, certainly, as we have seen it remarked, a conspiracy against fresh air and green turf, even in those places where one might think the usage of ages had given the people a prescriptive right. This piece of ground, the subtraction of which is contemplated, is to be taken from the people, it appears, by some arrangement (as these things are called) between the Board of Admiralty and the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. We heartily wish the principle

of finality could be applied to these encroachments. Greenwich Park is the last place that ought to be profaned by the axe and trowel; and if the Earl of Lincoln or Mr. Sydney Herbert persist in their wicked purpose, it is to be hoped that the shade of the august Elizabeth may visit them, wearing her darkest frown, to scare them from felling the trees she planted. It may be as well to interpose a little human effort, also, for old associations have but little effect on Government Boards; we do not think they would carry out their project if it was actively resisted.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Her Majesty and suite arrived in town on Saturday from Claremont, as did also his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the King of Saxony, who visited the horticultural exhibition at Chiswick en route.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, the royal suite and household, attended divine service in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Norwich. Prayers were read by the Hon. and Rev. C. Courtenay.

On Monday her Majesty and Prince Albert took their accustomed walk in the royal gardens. The Queen's dinner party in the evening included the King of Saxony, the Duchess of Buccleuch, Baron de Nicumann, Austrian Minister; Baron de Gersdorff, Saxon Minister; the Duke of Wellington, the Earl and Countess Delaware and Lady Mary West, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Morton, M. de Minckwitz, Count Albert Vitzthum, Major Reichardt, and Dr. Carus.

The Queen and Prince Albert walked on Tuesday morning in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. The Prince rode out on horseback afterwards, attended by Sir E. Bowater. At a quarter past nine the Queen and the King of Saxony left Buckingham Palace to honour the Italian Opera with their presence.

On Wednesday afternoon the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace, for the reception of an address, on the throne, from the Corporation of the city of Dublin. The deputation from the Corporation arrived at the Palace at half past two o'clock, and were conducted to the library. The deputation consisted of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Aldermen Butler, Gardiner, John Keshan, and Cornelius Egan; Town Councillors Jeremiah Dunne, John L. Arabin, Staunton, Charles P. Gavan, Myles Tobyn, Richard White, John Reilly, William Fitzpatrick, and John M'Gloin. The Lord Mayor and deputation were accompanied by the Very Rev. Dr. O'Connell, chaplain to the Lord Mayor; Mr. Thomas Ackins, sword-bearer; Mr. James Curran, mace-bearer; Mr. Thomas Reynolds, Marshal of Dublin; Mr. Thomas Sinnott, High Constable of Dublin; Mr. P. O'Brien, Lord Mayor's secretary; and Mr. J. Macnamara Cantwell. The deputation were conducted from the library, up the grand staircase, to the green drawing-room, by Sir William Martins, Gentleman Usher in Waiting, the Lord Mayor appearing in his scarlet robes, with his gold collar of office. His lordship was supported on either side by his chaplain, the Rev. Dr. O'Connell, and his private secretary, Mr. P. O'Brien. The Marshal of Dublin and the High Constable, and also the Mace Bearer and Sword Bearer, carrying their respective official ensigns, preceded his lordship. The Aldermen and Town Councillors followed, wearing their different municipal robes. The Lord Chamberlain received the deputation at the entrance to the throne-room, and conducted the corporation to the presence of the Sovereign. The Queen was seated on the throne, his Royal Highness Prince Albert standing by her side. The Duke of Wellington stood on the right of her Majesty. Sir R. Peel, Lord Wharcliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Ripon, and Lord G. Somerset, were in attendance on the throne. The deputation having been conducted to the foot of the throne, the Lord Mayor read the address from the corporation of the city of Dublin. His lordship then advanced, and kneeling before the Queen presented the address to her Majesty. The following was her Majesty's answer to the address:—"I thank you for your renewed assurances of loyalty to my person and crown. I have announced to you my fixed determination to uphold the law, and to respect the decisions of my courts, to which the administration of justice is confided. If errors have occurred in the proceedings of the courts, they are open to review, and will be rectified by the supreme tribunal of appeal. The faithful execution of the law is regarded by me as the surest safeguard of the rights and liberties of my people." Aldermen Egan and Keshan, the mover and seconder of the address, were then presented to her Majesty and had the honour of kissing hands. The Lord Mayor and the deputation then retired from the presence of the Sovereign with the usual reverences. Previous to the reception of the address, the Queen held a Privy Council. It was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord President, the Lord Privy Seal, the Commander-in-Chief, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State for the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Departments, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Control, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Master of the Horse. The Queen had a dinner party in the evening at Buckingham Palace. The company included His Majesty the King of Saxony, the Duchess of Buccleuch, his Excellency Baron de Gersdorff, the Earl and Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, the Earl of Morton, Lord Charles Wesslesley, M. de Minckwitz, Count A. Vitzthum, Baron de Reichardt, and Dr. Carus. The band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Mr. Creaton, was in attendance at the palace during dinner.

On Thursday, the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Marchioness of Douro, Hon. Miss Lister, Hon. Miss Devereux, Earl of Warwick, Captain Meynell, Colonel Arbuthnot, and Sir E. Bowater, honoured the Italian Opera with their presence. Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace at 20 minutes past 10 in the morning, in a carriage and four, attended by Mr. Anson, Lord G. Lennox, and Gen. Sir E. Bowater. The Prince went to the terminus of the Great Western Railway at Paddington, and travelled by a special train to Slough, proceeding from that station in a royal carriage to Windsor Castle, where he arrived at a quarter past eleven. His Royal Highness walked from the Castle to the farm, and afterwards proceeded in a carriage to Eton College. After laying the foundation stone of the new range of buildings, and partaking of a *déjeuner*, the Prince took his departure with his suite for Slough, arriving at that station at three; and his Royal Highness travelled to town by a special train, and returned to Buckingham Palace shortly before four.

The Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed walk on Friday, in the Royal Gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided at Gwydyr House, at a meeting of the Commission for Promoting and Encouraging the Fine Arts, in the rebuilding of the Palace of Westminster. Prince Albert, attended by Sir E. Bowater, went from Gwydyr House to Westminster Hall to view the fresco paintings and sculptures. Prince Albert remained upwards of an hour inspecting the numerous works of art, and afterwards returned to Buckingham Palace. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were taken airings in the Royal gardens of Buckingham Palace.

THE KING OF SAXONY.—On Saturday evening his Majesty the King of Saxony honoured Sir Robert and Lady Peel with his company at dinner. On Sunday his Majesty attended divine service in the Roman Catholic Chapel, in Wardour-street, and at midnight, honoured the *Times* printing-office, in Printing-house-square, with a visit. His Majesty was conducted over the whole establishment, and manifested great interest in the operations of the compositors and the construction of the machines. On Monday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, his Majesty, attended as usual, left Buckingham Palace for the purpose of inspecting the Royal Hospital at Greenwich. His Majesty, after viewing the hospital, honoured the Governor with his company at a *déjeuner*. The King afterwards went to Woolwich Dockyard, and then proceeded to visit the Royal Hospital at Chelsea. The King inspected the boys of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, and returned in the afternoon, at half-past five o'clock, with his suite, in two open carriages and four, to Buckingham Palace. On Tuesday morning his Majesty went early to St. Paul's, and ascended the dome at five a.m., to have a panoramic view of London before the fires are lighted. From St. Paul's his Majesty went to Smithfield, and from thence to Billingsgate. The King afterwards went to Covent-garden market. His Majesty was on foot, and was attended by the gentlemen of his suite. His Majesty was also present at the inauguration of the Wellington Statue at the Royal Exchange, and in the evening accompanied the Queen to the Italian Opera. On Wednesday his Majesty visited the National Gallery and Royal Academy, and afterwards visited the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the following distinguished personages at their respective residences:—the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, Earl and Countess Delaware, the Earl of Wilton, the Countess of Mansfield, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Sir Robert and Lady Peel.

The King of Saxony took his departure from Buckingham Palace on Thursday morning on a tour. The Queen and Prince Albert conducted their august guest to the Grand Hall, and there took leave of their illustrious visitor. His Majesty also took leave of the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and was handed to his carriage by the Master of the Horse and the Equerries in waiting. The King quitted the Palace at twenty minutes past nine, attended by his Excellency Baron de Gersdorff. Baron de Reichardt and Dr. Carus followed in another open carriage. Mr. Colquhoun had an interview on Wednesday with the King of Saxony.

Thursday being the seventh anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne, the morning was ushered in by the ringing of the metropolitan church bells, and at one o'clock the Park and Tower guns fired royal salutes. In the evening the houses of her Majesty's tradesmen were brilliantly illuminated.

Married, on Monday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Venerable Archdeacon Shirley, Keith Stewart Mackenzie, Esq., of Seaforth, to Miss Hope Vere, eldest daughter of the late James Joseph Hope Vere, Esq., of Craigie Hall, and Blackwood, N.B. The bride was given away by the Duke of Wellington.

The Marchioness of Landowne's concert, which was appointed for Wednesday night, was suddenly put off in consequence of the alarming illness of the Hon. Miss Fox, only sister of the late Lord Holland, who, we regret to hear, is suffering from very severe indisposition, and doubts are seriously entertained of her recovery.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday afternoon at two o'clock, at the Foreign Office. It was attended by Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharcliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Ripon, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir Edward Knatchbull, and Lord Granville Somerset. The Council sat two hours. A number of Members of Parliament called during the afternoon, at the residence of Sir Robert Peel, in Whitehall Gardens.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—The court of examiners have admitted the following gentlemen members of the Royal College of Surgeons:—Edmund S. G. Arnold, Guy's Hospital; John Gould, University College; Joseph Williamson, Newcastle; William Westall, Guy's Hospital; Henry A. Hare, Bristol; James D. Cronin, Dublin; Samuel T. Badger, Birmingham and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Edward Garraway, Guy's Hospital; Capel William Blashfield, Guy's Hospital.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.—The following notices were issued on Tuesday at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand:—"General Post-office, June, 1844. On and after the 1st of July next the British rate of postage of 6d. the half-ounce on letters addressed to or posted in the city of Bremen, conveyed by the Hamburg packets, will be combined with the Bremen rate of 2d. the half-ounce, and such combined rate of 8d. the half-ounce, &c., may either be paid in advance or left unpaid, at the option of the sender; but the payment of the British rate only, according to the existing practice, will not be permitted. This regulation refers only to letters transmitted between the United Kingdom and the city of Bremen by the Hamburg packet. Those conveyed by private ship, or by way of France, Holland or Belgium, will be chargeable with the same rates of postage to which they have hitherto been subjected. The next mails for Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Egypt, and India, via Southampton, will be despatched from hence on the morning of the 3rd of July. Lady Mary Wood, for India, &c., mails, on the morning of the 3rd of July. Dublin, for Sydney, New South Wales, 1st of July."

SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The first grand flower-show of the Floricultural Society took place on Tuesday at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather, attracted a numerous and fashionable company. The show of flowers was, on the whole, exceedingly good. The fuchsias, heaths, and geraniums, as usual, were remarkably fine. The specimens of vegetables and fruit were of an average quality. The society distributed to the successful competitors during the day nearly 70 prizes in medals and money.

THE WESTMORELAND SOCIETY.—The Westmoreland Society, for the maintenance and education of children born of indigent parents in or near London (natives of the county), held their ninety-eighth anniversary on Tuesday evening at the City of London Tavern. The Right Honourable the Postmaster-General and Lord-Lieutenant of the county, the Earl of Lonsdale, President of the society, filled the chair. The funds of the institution received timely and ample assistance from the long list of donations and subscriptions received during the evening.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held on Wednesday at the East India House. Captain Shepherd, the Chairman of the Board of Direction, presided.—Mr. Twining, as Chairman of the By-laws Committee, brought up the report of that committee, which stated that the by-laws had been duly observed.—Mr. Poynder had given notice of the following motion:—"That the despatch of Lord Auckland of the 17th November, 1838, by which his lordship rejected the proposed plan of the Bengal Government, and recommended the annual money payment of £6000 to the Temple of Juggernaut (to which recommendation the Directors assented by their despatch of 2nd June, 1840), be considered by the Court of Proprietors on motion for abrogating such money-payment, upon the ground of no original pledge or engagement having ever been given for the same by or on behalf of this Company, as erroneously alleged by Lord Auckland in his despatch."—The hon. proprietor, in alluding to the delay which had occurred in putting an end to this practice, said it was impossible not to feel, and feel strongly, that there was some influence working at a distance from this spot, otherwise that delay could not have taken place.—The Chairman said, that he had on a late occasion written a letter on this subject, but all that he could at present say was, that the Court had not yet received any communication. He hoped, however, before they again assembled, that he should be in a position to give the Court more satisfactory information on this important subject. (Hear, hear).—Mr. Poynder then intimated, that as the subject was still in abeyance, he should withdraw his motion for the present.—Mr. Lewis, after a few observations, also withdrew for the present his motion relating to appeals in the courts of Sudder Adawlut, in India, to the Privy Council.—Mr. Sullivan, who had a motion on the subject of the affairs of Scinde, intimated, that after the noble manner in which the executive had performed their duty, he should not occupy the time of the Court by bringing it forward now; but if justice were not done, he should bring it forward on a future occasion. The motion was accordingly withdrawn, and the Court shortly afterwards adjourned.

MEETING AT THE CARLTON CLUB.—A meeting of members of Parliament, who ordinarily vote on the Ministerial side of the house was held in the drawing-room of the Carlton Club at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, pursuant to a requisition signed by five members. Between 60 and 70 members of Parliament were present, Sir John Yarde Buller taking the chair.—Mr. Disraeli inquired by what authority and for what purpose the meeting had been convened?—Lord Ingestre replied, that he, in conjunction with Mr. Forbes Mackenzie and the other requisitionists, had thought it advisable, after the vote of Friday night, that there should be a meeting, and had, accordingly, issued a note convening it.—Mr. Mackenzie added, that he was authorised (Mr. Mackenzie has since denied that his observations could possibly bear this construction) to state, that if the meeting would unanimously sign a declaration of confidence in Sir R. Peel's Government, he would not resign office, but continue to conduct the affairs of the country.—Mr. Ferrand asked by whom the statement had been authorised, and whether it was expected that the 50 Conservatives, who voted with Mr. Peel in opposition to the Government on Friday night, were expected to rescind their votes?—Mr. Mackenzie declined to answer these questions.—Mr. Christopher, however, said, that he was one of those who had voted against Sir R. Peel on Friday; but he was still prepared to sign a declaration of confidence in the Government, rather than let in the Whigs.—Lord Sandon professed himself willing to sign a general declaration of confidence, reserving to himself, however, a right of private judgment.—Sir Howard Douglas was prepared to vote unlimited confidence.—Mr. Blackstone declined to support so extensive a declaration.—Mr. Blakemore said that the meeting was one of Conservatives, and he was surprised therefore at Mr. Ferrand's presence.—Mr. Disraeli challenged Mr. Blakemore to a definition of Conservatism, but Mr. Blakemore declined so embarrassing a task.—Several members expressed their dread of a declaration of "unlimited confidence," as they were quite in the dark as to the Minister's future measures, and knew not which interest might be next assailed. The meeting, which was very noisy, and evidently far from unanimous, closed without coming to any decision, and adjourned until 12 o'clock on Monday. The question, How can we meet our constituents? was frequently and anxiously repeated.—Times.

EXETER HALL.—The Sacred Harmonic Society has made arrangements with Mendelssohn, to conduct the performance of his oratorio "St. Paul," on Friday evening next the 28th inst. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge have signified their intention of being present.

MR. O'CONNELL.—In compliance with a requisition addressed to the High Bailiff, a public meeting took place at the Town-hall, Southwark, on Thursday, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with Mr. O'Connell. Mr. W. Pritchard, High Bailiff, took the chair, and an address to Mr. O'Connell was adopted, as was also one to her Majesty, the Queen, which will be presented through Sir James Graham, by Mr. Blood. The chairman having retired, Mr. Feargus O'Connor addressed the meeting, which separated after giving three hearty cheers for Mr. O'Connell and Repeal.

BAZAAR FOR THE MARINERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—On Thursday, the large space of ground known as Lord's Cricket Ground, situated at St. John's Wood, was rendered extremely gay, and put to a most praiseworthy purpose. The Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society held a Grand Fancy Fair and Promenade in aid of the Funds of their institution; and in addition as an honour to the anniversary of the Queen's accession to the throne. The gates were opened at 12 o'clock, and soon afterwards a most animated spectacle was presented. The ground was occupied by numerous marquees and tents, arranged in a circle round the ground; in the centre of which were placed three bands of music, which performed many popular pieces during the Promenade. The articles arranged under the tents were costly and elegant; the stalls being presided over by some of the most titled and fashionable ladies of the hour. Among these were Lady Aylmer, the Countess of Charleville, Lady Yarde Buller, Lady Steyne, Lady H. Garnier, Lady Seale, Lady Rodd, Lady Bingham, Lady Alice Peel, Lady Bulkeley Phillips, Lady Easthope, Duchess of Leeds, Lady Charlotte Berkeley, Lady C. Talbot, Lady Byron, Lady Dymoke, Lady Burrard Neale, Baroness de Calabrella, &c. The boys of the Chelsea Royal Military Asylum visited the Fair with their band, and the 2nd Life Guards' and Royal Marines' Band were also in attendance. Some slight showers of rain fell between twelve and two o'clock which rather marred the gay scene; but the afternoon was delightfully pleasant, and the grass being short soon dried. The Marylebone Club kindly postponed their match with Oxford University to allow the Fancy Fair to be held. The list of nobility who attended was very great.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, &c., AT CHELSEA.—At the bazaar held in aid of this building, at Chelsea, an account of which appeared in our paper of last week, among the fancy articles was a beautifully illuminated pamphlet, by Mrs. S. C. Hall, entitled "A Story of Old Chelsea," of which we hear 8000 copies have been sold. The story is well stated, and has evidently been very effective in its result.

SOCIETY OF DANCERS.—On Thursday afternoon a public meeting was held at the Western Literary and Scientific Institution, Leicester-square, Mr. Samuel Turner in the chair, to form a society for the relief of aged and decayed dancers, their widows, and orphans. It was stated that there were 9000 dancing masters in England, and that if they would contribute only £1 each, a fund in aid of the society would be soon raised. Mr. Beckett read a code of laws and regulations for the direction of the society, which were referred to a committee of 24 gentlemen for their approval. Messrs. Alfred, Osberry, and others, having ably enforced the claims of the society, it was unanimously resolved to petition her Majesty to become its patroness.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

MONDAY.

William Burton Neuenham was indicted for a misdemeanour in having unlawfully taken a girl, under the age of 16, from the custody of her mother, and against her consent.—The jury returned a verdict of Guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

Edward Youngman Cotton, 27, was indicted for stealing three gold seven shilling pieces, several sovereigns, and other articles, the property of Edward Driver; and **Henrietta Sharpe** was charged with receiving a portion of the pro-

perty, knowing it to have been stolen.—Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Bodkin conducted the prosecution.—The jury found Cotton Guilty, and acquitted Sharpe.—The prisoner Cotton was then indicted, with a man named Chandler, for stealing a quantity of plate, the property of his master.—In this case the jury returned a verdict of Guilty against both prisoners.—The prisoner Cotton was then arraigned upon a charge of having feloniously set fire to the house of the prosecutor; but upon this indictment no evidence was offered, and the jury therefore returned a verdict of Not Guilty.—The Court then sentenced Cotton to be transported for fourteen years upon the first indictment, and seven for the second, and Chandler was sentenced to be transported for ten years.

TUESDAY.

(Before the Recorder.)

Daniel Dearlove, 35, was indicted for feloniously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of James Dearlove, and stealing two Bank of England notes for £100, one £50, one £10, and two £5 notes, eight sovereigns, and other monies and securities of the value, as was stated, of nearly £2000, his property.—Mr. Wilkins prosecuted, and Messrs. Clarkson and Payne appeared for the prisoner.—From the evidence adduced it seems that the prisoner is the prosecutor's nephew, and was also in his employment, which afforded him the means of knowing where he kept his cash-box. On the day of the robbery the prisoner and his uncle went out together, and the prisoner made a home excuse, and left the prosecutor. He was seen shortly afterwards to go into the house by himself, and in the course of the same night the robbery was discovered, and it was then found that the prisoner had absconded. None of the property had been recovered. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty, and the prisoner was proved to have been before convicted of felony.—The Recorder inquired whether there was any clue likely to lead to the recovery of any portion of the property?—The officers said they believed not.—Mr. Payne suggested that if judgment was respite probably the prisoner might give some information upon the subject.—The Recorder said that the robbery was wanton and mischievous, as the bonds and deeds were of great value to the prosecutor, while they were perfectly useless to the thief.—Mr. Payne then intimated the prisoner to give such information as would lead to the recovery of the property.—The prisoner declared he knew no more about it than the table that stood before him.—Mr. Payne remarked that no one could believe what he said.—The prisoner was called up for judgment, and sentenced to be transported for fifteen years.

His Majesty the King of Saxony, attended by his suite, and accompanied by the Lord Mayor, Lord C. Wellesley, Baron Geradorff, and other gentlemen, entered the Court during the above trial, and sat for some time upon the bench, apparently a good deal interested in the proceedings.

ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEA.—Captain G. Donald was indicted for assaulting Matthew Mitchell, by striking him divers blows on the head, on board the brig Richmond, on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. There were other counts, the last of which charged a common assault.—Mr. Doane defended the prisoner, who surrendered to abide his trial; and Mr. Prendergast stated the case for the prosecution.—A number of witnesses were examined, and, as is usual in charges of this nature, there was a good deal of conflicting testimony.—The jury found the prisoner guilty of the common assault, and the court sentenced the captain to pay a fine of 40s. to the Queen, which he paid, and was discharged; the nominal sentence of five days imprisonment having already expired.

The Court then adjourned to Monday, July 1.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—Michael Joyce, a rather favourable specimen from the "first flower of the earth," was charged by Mr. Samuel Manning, who described himself as a sculptor, with disorderly conduct.—Mr. Alderman Gibbs requested the complainant to explain the nature of the prisoner's offence.—Mr. Manning, with great gravity, assured the alderman that the offence was, in fact, such a compilation of offences that it was necessary to resolve the charge into several counts. "First (he continued, reading from a written paper), I charge him with insolubility; secondly, with a careless and annoying assault by averting from his path and falling with his left shoulder against my left shoulder; thirdly, with annoying me by twice following me and tapping me on the shoulder to detain me in conversation; fourthly, with an unprovoked, wilful, and brutally violent and alarming assault, by a fierce and violent blow, which caused my hat to fall to the ground; fifthly, with taking off his coat and using threatening language; sixthly, with advancing irresistibly upon me and striking at me with both his fists and with all his strength, and with kicking at me with his right foot, and cutting the surface of the upper leather of my right boot; and seventhly, with seizing hold of the collar of my coat and waistcoat, and injuring the same, by rudely tearing open my waistcoat, and thereby forcing off one button."—The Alderman sentenced poor Mike to be bound over to appear at the sessions; when the sculptor expressed his resolution to prosecute him without any "mitigation."

THAMES OFFICE.—ALLEGED POISONING BY PRUSSIC ACID.—On Wednesday Mr. James Cockburn Belaney, a surgeon, was brought before Mr. Broderip, at the Thames police-court, on a charge of poisoning his wife, Rachael Belaney. This was the second examination of the prisoner, and the interest which has been excited by the case appeared to be in no degree abated. A rumour was circulated that a second charge would be preferred against Mr. Belaney, and the report created a painful sensation in Stepney. Mr. Clarkson, the barrister, and Messrs. Coode and Brown, solicitors, appeared on this occasion for the prisoner. The Rev. Mr. Belaney, vicar of Arlington, in Sussex, a highly-respectable and much-esteemed minister of the established church, and another brother of the accused person, were present during the investigation. The prisoner, who is 33 years of age, but looks several years older, is a person of very gentlemanly appearance. He was much dejected, but listened to the evidence with great anxiety. Several medical witnesses having been examined, Mr. Broderip, after consulting with Mr. Symons, the chief clerk, said there were reasons why he should not proceed further with the case then, although many witnesses were yet to be examined.—Mr. Clarkson: I shall not trouble you with any observations on the case. You are aware, sir, the coroner's inquest, relating to this very melancholy case, is adjourned till Monday next. I trust you will not send this unhappy gentleman for trial before the coroner's inquest is terminated. I will not be tempted to make any further observations beyond this, that on the part of my client, I shall not object to the most rigid inquiry into every thing.—Mr. Broderip: I find it my duty to remand you (the prisoner at the bar) until this day week. It is my duty also to state that, since the last examination, I have received authentic information which leads me to expect very material evidence, which will throw some light upon the present obscurity of this most painful case, and, perhaps, on another case against the prisoner.—Mr. Belaney was then removed in custody, and at the usual hour sent to Clerkenwell prison in the van. Inspector Haines of the detective police force, who was present during the examination, has received directions to proceed to the north, to make some inquiries about the prisoner's pursuits during the last three or four years, and some extraordinary disclosures are expected at the next examination.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Promotions:—Lieutenants: W. C. Aldham, 1832, of the Winchester, and E. B. Stewart, 1814, of the Black Eagle, to the rank of Commander. Mates: G. W. Preedy, 1835, of the Camperdown, L. R. F. Maurice, 1837, late of Beagle; Edwin T. Hinde, 1836, late of Monarch; Lord C. W. Butler, 1840, of the Aigle; Hon. T. A. Pakenham, 1840, of the Warspite; Charles S. Compton, 1840, of the North Star; and P. W. Coventry, to the rank of Lieutenant.—Appointments:—Commander: W. C. Aldham to Winchester. Lieutenants: R. Fowke, 1816, to the Ocean; Edward Wyld, 1814, to the Holyhead Packet Station; F. H. Stevens, from Medea, to Belvidera; Thomas Gresham, from Formidable, to the Medea. Master: G. Collier to the Cygnet, vice Burney. Second Master: W. Betts to the Collingwood, Assistant-Surgeons: Ernest Elliott to the Caledonia; John Findlay, from the Illustrious, to have charge of the Romney, slave depot at the Havannah, vice Birthwright, invalided; William Crofton to the Royal Sovereign, Pembroke; Thomas Tait, to the Fearless; J. L. Monteith to the Prometheus. Mate: R. A. Buchanan to the Caledonia. Midshipmen: Thomas Brandreth to the Excellent; A. Hodgkinson to the Collingwood. Naval Instructors: Mr. W. S. Harvey, late of Malabar, to the Agincourt; J. Richardson to the Excellent, to qualify. Naval Cadets: A. C. Cowper and C. Marsham to the Collingwood. Engineers: James Henty and W. J. McDowell to the Penelope.

LAUNCH AT DEPTFORD.—The Porcupine, a beautiful specimen of a little war steamer, the production of Mr. Oliver William Lang, was named by Miss Hill, daughter of Captain Superintendent Sir John Hill, Knt., and launched from her Majesty's Dockyard, Deptford, at half-past two o'clock, p.m., on Monday last, in the presence of a large assemblage of the most respectable inhabitants of Deptford and its vicinity. The Porcupine was built expressly to fit the engines formerly used in the Black Eagle, before the latter vessel was lengthened, and they are 130 horse power, by Messrs. Maudslays, Sons, and Field. The workmen commenced laying the keel on December 18, 1843, and she was launched June 17, 1844. The Spitfire, a steamer about 100 tons burden larger, will be immediately commenced on the same slip. The Terrible, a steamer of 800 horse power, is also being built.

The six iron steam-boats, building by contract for the use of the Government as despatch-boats, are getting on very rapidly towards completion, and will be ready for launching in a few weeks.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—The half-yearly examination of the gentlemen cadets studying at this establishment at Woolwich, took place on Tuesday, June 18, and at the conclusion the gentlemen cadets obtained the usual period of vacation, and will resume their studies on the 1st of August, 1844, and be joined by the candidates recently passed for admission as gentlemen cadets. The examinations were most satisfactory, and the following have passed for commissions in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and in the Royal Engineers, on being approved by the Master-General:—Gentleman Cadet Archibald E. H. Anson, obtained a prize of a sword for general good conduct, and several others obtained prizes of books according to merit; Andrew Clarke, Francis Du Cane, Robert D. Kerr, John Y. Mogridge, Francis Kee, George Colclough, Thomas W. Milward, Henry L. Chermaide, Alexander T. Blakely, Robert E. F. Crauford, Frederick W. C. Ord, William C. L. Blouse, Walter Hughes, Matthew B. Forde, William T. Barnett, Archibald E. H. Anson, Samuel E. Gordon, William G. Stubbs, John G. Boothby, Charles N. Lovell. The following twenty gentlemen cadets also passed their examination for the practical class, and will commence their studies at the Royal Arsenal on the 1st of August, 1844:—John G. Jarvis, James F. E. Travers, Henry H. Tyler, John C. B. de Batts, Walter S. Stace, Hon. Edward T. Gage, Neville S. K. Bayly, George Baistow, George Leslie, Audley M. Archball, Charles Wright, Gwavas S. Tilly, John E. Thring, Henry Jarvis, William M. King, Henry L. F. Greville, Sidney R. B. Swinny, Edward Stanton, Hugh Bent, Francis R. Glenville.

DISCOVERY OF A PASSAGE THROUGH BARRIER REEF AND TORRES STRAITS.—Copy of an extract of a letter forwarded to Lloyd's from the London East India and China Association:—"Her Majesty's ship Fly, Port Eslington, Aug. 25, 1843.—Sir, I beg to inform you that we have examined the Great Barrier Reef, from Lisard Island, lat. 14. 30., of Captain Cook, to Murray's Island, lat. 9. 54. S. of Flinders; and that along the whole of that extended reef we have met with but one passage which I could recommend for ships. This passage is in lat. 11. 35. S., and is four miles wide, a safe entrance for ships, having a regulated island marked on the charts as 'Raines Islet,' in the centre, on each side of which there is a good clear entrance; the best being, however, to the southern of it.—F. P. BLACKWOOD, Captain.—His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, G.C.B., &c."

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

ETON, Thursday.—The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new buildings at Eton College, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, which took place to-day, caused an immense influx of visitors, who continued to arrive at the College from various parts of the kingdom, from an early hour in the morning until past noon. The new buildings, which are to be in the Elizabethan style, will be erected on the site of the coach-houses and stables of the Provost and Fellows, and will be immediately contiguous to the Provost's Lodge. The building will be upwards of 120 feet in length. In addition to two extensive apartments—to be appropriated for the library of the school (to which George the Fourth was a liberal contributor) and also as examination rooms for the Newcastle Scholarship, and the prize given annually by Prince Albert for proficiency in Modern languages—there will be thirty-six rooms for the accommodation of that number of the boys on the foundation, a large dormitory for 20 of the younger boys, a supper-room for the 6th form, a suite of apartments for the two conductors, private apartments, &c. The expense of carrying these great improvements and additions to the College into effect will exceed £20,000, nearly the whole of which sum has been subscribed by old Etonians. Prince Albert having taken his station on the south side of the corner stone, surrounded by his attendants, the dignitaries of the Church, the noblemen, and the other distinguished visitors, an appropriate prayer was offered up to the Almighty for the divine blessing upon the undertaking, by the Rev. the Provost, Drake, K.S., the captain of the school, then delivered a Latin oration, standing opposite to the Prince Consort. The usual ceremony of spreading the mortar on the stone, striking it with the mallet and proving its level, was then performed by his Royal Highness, after which the 100th Psalm was sung by the choir.

EARL DE GREY.—(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)—The Earl De Grey having resigned the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in consequence of ill health, we understand his lordship will immediately leave that country, and proceed to Buxton for the benefit of the waters. The noble earl intends passing the winter in the southern parts of Italy.

In consequence of the death of H. M. O'Hanlon, Esq., after a very short illness, the situation of standing counsel to the Irish Office has become vacant.

Mr. Hamilton, M.P., and a deputation from Dublin, had an interview with Mr. Young this morning at the Treasury.

Mr. Berkeley, M.P., Mr. Grogan, and other gentlemen connected with the West India interest, transacted business this morning at the Colonial Office.

A deputation of country bankers, headed by Mr. Spooner and Mr. Melville, had a long interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer this morning in Downing-street.

NEW CHURCH.—Yesterday (Friday) the ceremony of laying the first stone of a new church about to be erected in the parish of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, was performed by the Venerable Archdeacon Sinclair, the vicar, in the presence of nearly a thousand of the principal inhabitants of the parish and neighbourhood.

Monday, the 1st of July, was the day arranged for the departure of the Court from Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle, but it is now understood that her Majesty, in accordance with the wishes of her medical advisers, will leave town at an earlier period. Friday or Saturday in the ensuing week are the days now named for the arrival of the Court at the castle.

MASSACRE OF LIEUT. M. T. MOLESWORTH AND SEVEN MEN OF THE CLEOPATRA.—Letters have been received by the Admiralty from Capt. Wyvill, of the Cleopatra, 36, at the Cape of Good Hope, confirming the account of the massacre of Lieut. Moleworth and seven men of his frigate. The details of this deplorable event, while they confirm every fact, add very little to the paragraph published last week.

THE IRISH MAGISTRACY.—The following magistrates have been superseded in consequence of being members of the Repeal Association:—Denis Shine Lawlor, Esq., Kerry; Thomas Dennehy, Esq., Cork; John T. Devitt, Esq., Limerick.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—FRIDAY.—This being the first seal after Trinity Term, the Courts of Chancery resumed their sittings at Lincoln's-inn. The petition of Mr. Dyce Sombre, to supersede the commission of lunacy issued against him, stood in the paper for argument to-day, but, by a private arrangement between parties on both sides, it was postponed until Monday.

POLICE.—BOW-STREET.—CHARGE OF STEALING A GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT.—This day (Saturday), considerable surprise was created in this court, in consequence of Mr. William Kennis, the well-known Crown Solicitor for Ireland, and who had the main prosecutions of Government against O'Connell and the Irish conspirators being brought up in custody of police-officers of the A division, charged with having stolen a letter from the office of the Irish Lord-Lieutenant, in the Castle of Dublin, in the year 1834. He was permitted to sit at the counsel-table, and not placed in the dock. The facts of the case are of a most singular description. It appears that on the 7th of October, 1834, Mr. R. Johnson, an assistant barrister of the county of Mayo, wrote to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, resigning his situation, through a gentleman of the name of Godfrey O'Malley Irwin, his assistant, and who had latterly performed the duties of his office. Mr. Irwin, at the same time that he sent in the resignation, applied for the situation, and transmitted testimonials of his fitness for it. An answer was returned to Mr. Johnson, expressing the regret of the Government at his resignation, but raising some objection about a pension; and Mr. Johnson returned an answer, expressing his pleasure that the Government had accepted his resignation, but hoping he would get the pension. The pension was afterwards objected to more strongly, and owing to Mr. Irwin not being a friend of the Crown Solicitor, and his not wishing him to get the vacant situation, he preferred a charge against him of forging Mr. Johnson's resignation, for the purpose of obtaining his situation clandestinely. Mr. Irwin, who is a barrister of much repute, was indicted for forgery at the Irish Court of King's Bench, and found guilty, owing to a certain letter which had been written by Mr. Johnson, thanking the Government for accepting his resignation, being missing. This letter, which was clearly proved to be in existence, he charged Mr. Kimmis with stealing, to secure his case, and the present Chief Justice Pennefather, who was counsel for Mr. Irwin, gave him a testimonial that his cause was lost, owing to that letter being missing. Mr. Johnson became frightened of not getting the pension, and turned round on Mr. Irwin, stating he had never resigned his situation, and did not intend. Mr. Kimmis stated that he had only one point to urge, namely, that Mr. Irwin had been twice convicted of forging the document by juries of his countrymen. Mr. Irwin: That was because I could not get Mr. Johnson's answer to the Government, thanking them for accepting his resignation. Mr. Twyford could not interfere, but must leave the matter to higher authorities. He was sorry Mr. Kimmis had been detained. Mr. Kimmis: The complainant, Mr. Irwin, is insane. He has summoned Lord Normanby and Lord Hatherton on this charge. The parties then left the court.

At a late hour on Wednesday night last an extensive fire broke out in the village of Woodford, in Essex, which consumed the whole of the extensive buildings attached to the White Hart Inn. The property consumed comprises the extensive stabling, granary, tap (adjoining the inn), a cottage, and several small outbuildings.

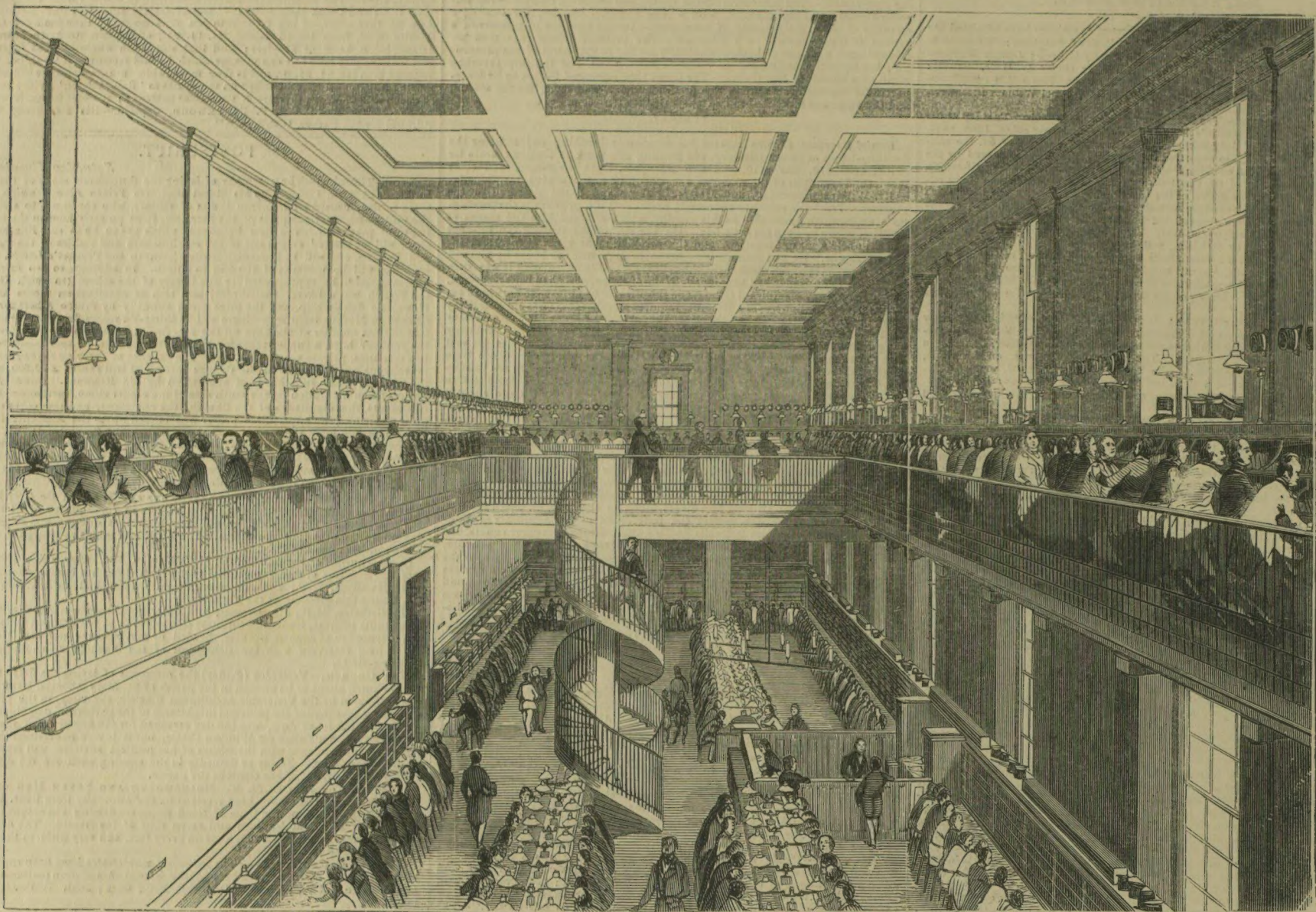
On Thursday night a fire broke out in the workshops of Mr. Bell, picture-frame maker, Hatfield-street, Old-street, St. Luke's. Both dwelling-house and work-shops were entirely destroyed.

INFIDENT ROBBERY.—A most barefaced robbery was discovered on Thursday; on Friday the offender was arrested by Sergeant Thornton, of the detective force. Mr. Wilson, the proprietor of the Caledonian Hotel, who is also a wine merchant, in an extensive way of business, has vaults under Hungerford-market, which contain an immense stock, and on Wednesday it was discovered that a pipe of wine, of the value of £80, had been stolen from thence. As no one else had access to the vaults, the book-keeper, whose name is William Fisher, was suspected, and the detective force being informed of the facts, immediately went in pursuit of him. It appears that he had procured the key of the vaults on Tuesday night, and engaged a man with a horse and cart to be in readiness to convey away a pipe of wine, which he said his master had wished to be removed. In this cart the removal was effected, and the wine taken away to a public-house, where it has since been found. Yesterday the book-keeper underwent a first examination, before Mr. Jardine, at the Bow-street police-court, when the facts were sufficiently proved against him to warrant a remand for a week, which was ordered by the magistrates.

MANSLAUGHTER AT DOVER.—A very lengthened inquiry took place on Wednesday and Thursday last at the Rose Inn, Cannon-street, Dover, before Mr. Thompson, the borough coroner, touching the death of Julia or Mary Macarthy, aged 34, who it was alleged had died in consequence of injuries inflicted on her by a man named John Cockering, with whom she had lived as his wife for some years. The evidence went to show that Cockering and deceased had had a quarrel on Monday last while both were intoxicated, and that the prisoner had beat and kicked the woman severely. She died early on Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict—"That deceased died from the rupture of a blood-vessel of the brain, and that her death was accelerated by the violence and ill-treatment she received at the hands of John Cockering." This verdict the coroner held to amount to one of manslaughter, and committed the prisoner for trial.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE MANCHESTER STEAMER.—The following letter was received this morning (Saturday), by the Secretary at Lloyd's, from the Agent at Hull, dated June 21, half-past three p.m.:—"The Leeds steamer, Mowle, from Hamburg, has just arrived, bringing accounts, dated 18th instant, from Mr. Dutton, of Cuxhaven, stating that the Manchester steamer, Captain Dudley, which sailed hence 14th inst., appears to have been totally wrecked at the entrance of the Elbe, during a heavy gale, on the 16th and 17th inst., from the northward. The boats, broken, and also considerable quantities of broken bales of cotton twist and other goods and wreck, have been washed ashore at Cuxhaven. As there is no account of the crew and passengers, it is feared that the whole have perished. The ship had a very valuable cargo on board. (Signed) EDWARD MOON.—P.S. Twenty minutes past four p.m.—Captain Mowle has no doubt that the whole of the crew and passengers are drowned."

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE—(BY AUTHORITY.)



THE LETTER CARRIERS' OFFICE.

The great interest excited by the cases of "espionage" at the General Post-office, which have just been brought under the attention of both Houses of Parliament, suggests our continuation of the details of the economy of the great Postal Establishment, commenced in No. 54 of our journal. We there gave a description of the exterior of the General Post-office, and a brief outline of its origin and progress as a national establishment, second to none in importance, both to the social, commercial, and fiscal relations of this great country.

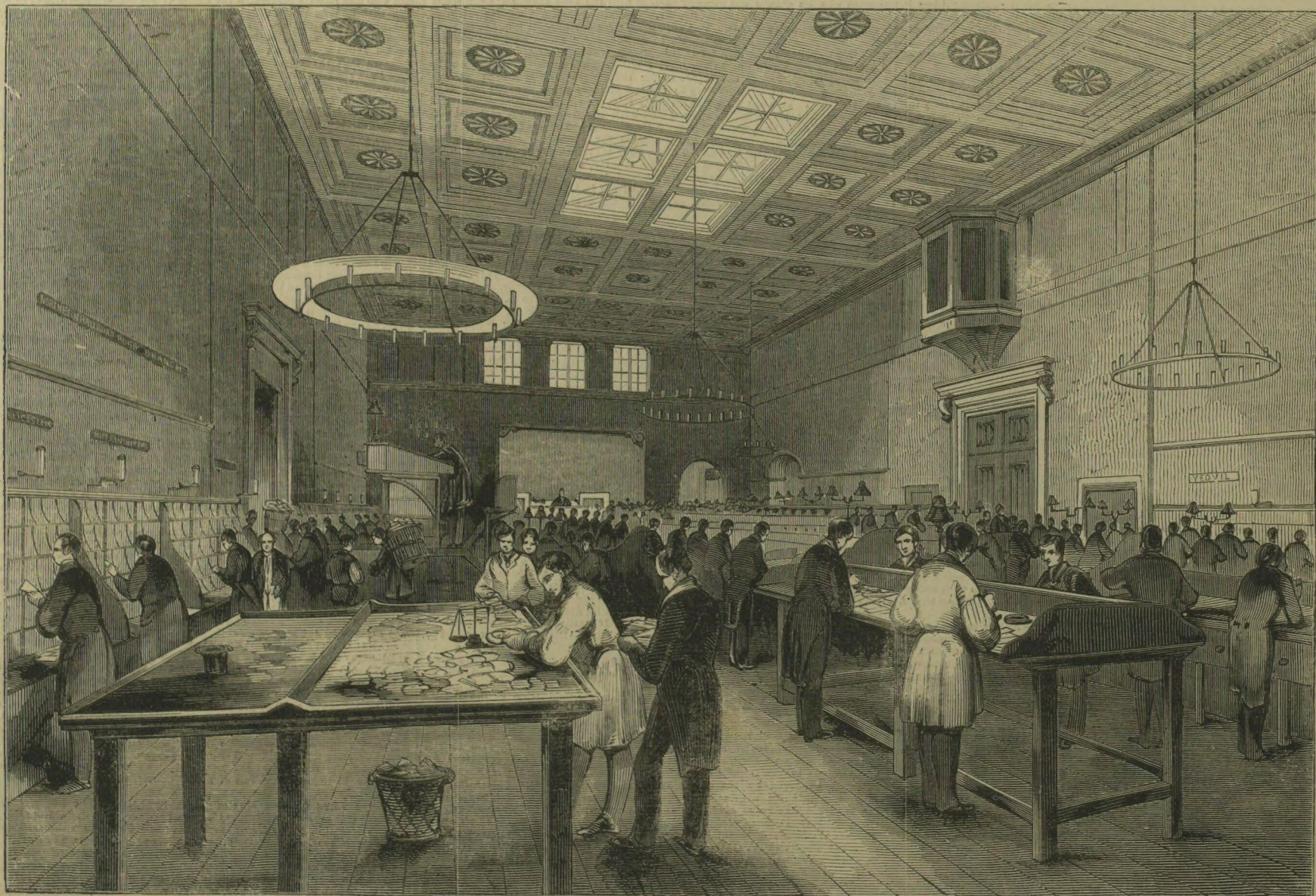
We propose, in pursuing the subject, to present to our readers the details of the duties of the department, and to give a full description of the internal working of the several branches of this extraordinary machine.

THE INLAND OFFICE.

The Inland-office of the General Post-office is situated northward of the vestibule, or entrance-hall, immediately behind the rooms appointed for the reception of letters intended for any place within the limits of the United Kingdom. Northward of this office lie the offices of the Superintending President, upon the ground floor, which front the yard facing Aldersgate-street.

The inland sorters' room, which is tastefully finished and well ventilated, is about eighty feet long by forty feet wide, so that it forms a parallelogram; in height it is about seventy-eight feet. In the central portion of the roof is an extensive sky-light, which, with three sash-windows near the top of the walls at each end, are the only places where the light of day is admitted. At the southern end of this spacious room is placed a long table, transversely fixed, upon which the letters are thrown as they are from time to time received from the boxes or

brought into the office from the different collecting carts employed for that purpose throughout the metropolis. Ranged in rows, diversely placed, are other tables used for the purposes of the duty—such as stamping, examining, and assorting letters. On the eastern or lobby side of the Inland-office, and level with the first floor, is a projecting latticed window, from which may be had a minute view of every corner of the spacious room, and of the different kinds of duty as they are simultaneously performed. In this office is a square table, usually denominated the "mis-sorted table," originally intended for the seats of those experienced officers who were most expert in making out illegible and vague addresses, and for the examination of the signatures of members of Parliament, when the franking privilege was permitted by legal enactment. But that privilege being abandoned by the Penny Postage Act; and the practice having of late years materially changed, the in-



[THE INLAND LETTER OFFICE.]



THE MONEY-ORDER VAULTS.

by number) assemble, and assort the letters into their respective walks. The gallery will hold 100 men; and the body, with auxiliaries, 270 more. A portion of the floor is parted off in the middle, where two clerks sit to rectify any mistake which may arise in charging the letters to the carriers. In the evening this room is used for sorting newspapers, to be next described as

THE NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

That part of the General Post-office used in the morning duty as the Letter-carriers' Office is devoted to the evening to the assorting and despatch of newspapers. The benches at which the carriers sit in the morning for the purpose of arranging their letters, are in the evening turned into sorting-tables by a simple mechanical contrivance. The business commences daily at half-past five P.M., except on Friday, Saturday, and Monday evenings, upon which days the men are assembled about an hour earlier to meet the pressure of the extra duty which is invariable on those nights.

The vast amount of newspapers intended for conveyance into different parts of the country through the Post-office, are collected in a variety of ways. From the principal news-vendors and publishers they are brought to St. Martin's-le-Grand in omnibuses specially employed for that purpose. Those posted at the several receiving-houses throughout the Metropolis are brought up in carts. A few of the bags are brought by hand, as there are some of the sub-offices which could not be reached in the routes of the mail-carts without loss of time. Others are given to the letter-carrier while ringing his bell: with these a fee or gratuity of one penny is given, as a perquisite to the carrier; and these fees form part of his salary. The remaining portion are posted at the window of the chief office in St. Martin's-le-Grand. As the box there is closed at six o'clock in the evening, the number posted within five minutes of that hour is incredibly great. On Saturday evening that number, at a moderate estimate, is not less than thirty thousand, the majority of which are brought in sacks from the establishments of the several news-vendors. From six o'clock to half-past seven all papers which are posted are charged one halfpenny as a "late" fee. The aggregate amount

closure is now used for the purposes of the duty of the "Inspectors of Official Letters," who examine all Government correspondence for the purpose of checking the handwriting of persons in office who preside over departments whence free-of-postage letters are issued. Under the immediate inspection of these officers all despatches and pouches belonging to her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the several branches of the Royal Family, the Ministers of State, and other persons of rank necessarily pass, prior to their being placed in the bag of the post town for which they are directed. Entirely around the office, against the walls, so fitted as to shut up, lock, and present the appearance of neat wainscoting, are fixed an immense quantity of pigeon-holes, labelled. These are separated into divisions called "roads," and consist of boxes so arranged as to represent the post towns carried by the several mails and railways. These, of course, are so subdivided, that each officer employed is furnished with an equivalent quota of work, whilst the process of stamping, assorting, checking, tying, and despatching continues.

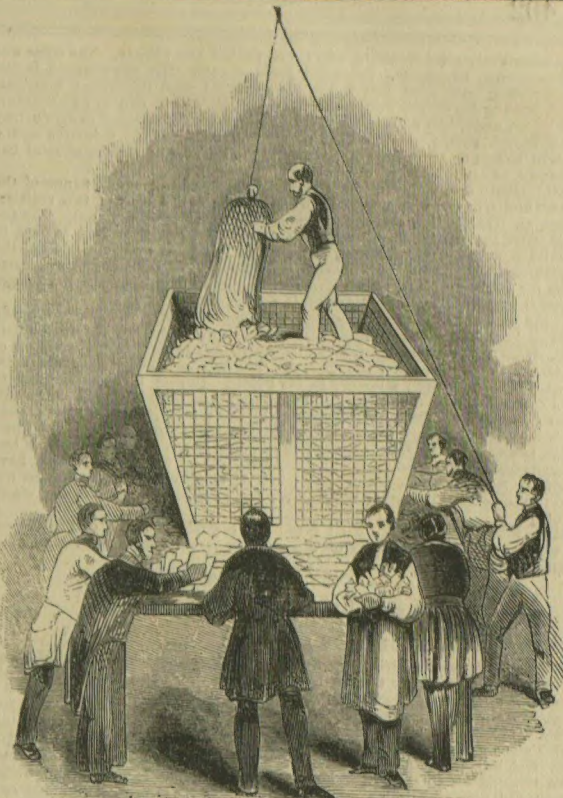
At the bottom of the range of boxes is a ledge, or flap, where the letters are laid as they are brought in from the first sorting, and from that moment their safe despatch is entrusted to the road-officer. In this department alone there are upwards of one thousand boxes. This office is lit up by several hundred gas burners, some of which are suspended after the manner of chandeliers; others are affixed to the sorting tables and roads. The appearance of the whole, during the duty, is extremely imposing.

Erected at the north end of the Inland-office is a substantial, business-like desk, or elevated platform for the presiding officers, whence a distinct view of the whole body of men may be had, while the several operations are thus watched by them from the commencement to the close of the duty. Some few years since, the northern wall of the Inland-office stood where the seats of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents are now placed; but in consequence of the great increase of the business by the institution of morning mails from London, a considerable portion of the wall was cut away, and the superincumbent mass ingeniously upheld by the insertion of an iron girder, weighing several hundred weight. By these means, the room immediately behind the Inland-office was thrown into the original Inland-office; as were also, about the same time, the "Ship Letter-office," and the "West India Mail-office," all of which in the practice form part and parcel of the now somewhat misnamed, but technically called "Inland-office."

A most peculiar feature in the practice of the General Post-office, is the necessity which exists for employing the same premises for the different descriptions of the duty, namely, despatch and delivery. This necessity, in many instances, seriously retards the introduction of salutary changes in the one, because the operation of them would interfere with the unfettered performance of the other. Hence it arises that the fittings are so constructed that by an ingenious contrivance they may be, without difficulty or delay, adapted to save other kind of duty, by which much room is saved, as is also economy maintained in the management.

THE LETTER-CARRIERS' OFFICE

Is a large room, with a gallery running round its four sides, and across the middle, to which are attached two spiral staircases for ascent and descent. On the floor are two ranges of tables, divided into two double tiers of compartments; and down each side of the room is a narrow table, above which are five tiers of wooden partitions, or pigeon holes; and the gallery has also a double tier running round it; beneath the tables are enclosed cupboards for the use of the men. In the morning, the letter-carriers (to each of whom one partition is appropriated



THE NEWSPAPER BIN.

this important department consists in a separation of the letters after the first sorting has taken place into towns, bags for which are conveyed per rail. Nearly 200 bags are made up in this section of the service. Upon some of the long lines of railway the letters for the intermediate post-towns are sorted and "made up" during the journey, so that the delay of their transit to London and back again to their destination is thus avoided; time is saved to the public; and the office in St. Martin's-le-Grand is not burdened with an overcharge of duty arising from this source. It is probable that this branch of the service may be further extended as the new lines are opened throughout. Stationary post-offices are also being placed upon some of the railways, a desideratum which has not been lost sight of by the noble earl at the head of this gigantic establishment.

There is a curious mode of communication opened between the Inland and Twopenny-post departments, by the medium of a tunnel passing underneath the floor of the vestibule or great hall. A kind of tram-way is laid, upon which waggons are drawn by means of a jointed chain worked by a simple crank in the London District Office. By this contrivance much time is saved, and errors in the assorting are quickly remedied by the officers of each department. Mr. Barrow was the inventor of this mode of transfer, but of late years several improvements have been made in its construction. By this means are sent from the London District, or "Twopenny" post department, all letters for the country which have been collected by the various branch offices in the district. They are packed in boxes; each box, when filled, weighs about 58 lb., and a train of 36 of these boxes is no unusual occurrence. The engraving shows this railway in operation.

THE MONEY-ORDER OFFICE.

This branch of the General Post-office, now so important to all classes in her Majesty's dominions, owes its origin to the private enterprise of Robert Watts, Esq., at present one of the senior clerks attached to the Inland-office, of which he is also one of the presidents. For many years the business was conducted by Mr. Watts and his clerks, as an individual speculation, under the auspices of



PACKING THE INDIAN MAIL.

arising from these "halfpence," is not less than £1000 per annum! the several sums of which are now daily accounted for by the officers having the control of the Newspaper-office, by whom the amount is paid every evening, after the duty, to the President of the Inland-office, who carries it to the credit account of the revenue.

The newspapers from the several vendors and publishers average from 15,000 to 20,000 per night. These are conveyed into the newspaper-office by the northern or letter-carriers' entrance. Those brought by the mail-carts from the branch offices of Charing-cross, Lombard-street, Old Cavendish-street, and the Borough, and from the various receiving houses in the metropolis, as well as by the bags of the letter-carriers, are taken in at the lobby, or eastern entrance, into the Inland-office: their number may be estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000, and the "too late" papers at between one and two thousand daily. The newspapers are sorted in the Newspaper-office; and, for this purpose, the square partition for the clerks is removed, and a platform placed in its stead; and on this platform is a large bin, of strong iron net work with a wood frame, without bottom, and supported on four legs. The newspapers are brought in in large sacks, baskets, and hampers, and thrown promiscuously into this bin, above which is suspended a crane, used for the purpose of emptying the sacks. A man mounts the heap of papers, attaches the crane to the bottom of the sack, which by means of ropes and pulleys is raised by other men, and thus discharges its contents. (See the engraving.) The pressure and weight from above keep up a constant supply of papers on the platform, from whence they are carried to the sorters, who arrange them in districts; and from them they are again collected in trays, and carried to the road clerks, who subdivide them into their respective post towns. Each road clerk is furnished with bags for every post town, into which he throws his papers as his divisions fill. The large towns, such as Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, &c. &c., will frequently have as many as five or six sacks, each about five feet high, proportionate width, and weighing upwards of 2 cwt. These, as they are filled, are tied, and sealed, and removed at once into the omnibuses, and forwarded to their respective railways.

The total number of newspapers passing through the General Post-office alone on Saturday night from the sources above enumerated, is not less than 100,000; and if the quantity despatched by the evening and morning mails and passing daily through London, as well as those delivered within its vast range are taken into the account, the weekly average may be fairly set down below 600,000, which number, if multiplied by 52, will give the astonishing aggregate of 31,200,000 newspapers annually.

This department is controlled by the Inspector of Letter-carriers, and his assistants.

FOREIGN AND SHIP LETTER DEPARTMENT.

Adjoining the Inland-office is the Foreign and Ship Letter Department, where all letters and papers for foreign and colonial ports are assorted, packed, and despatched. The India and other mails are made up in this room. The papers are packed in large strong white leather sacks, about as tall as a man, and of proportionate width, the name, as "Smyrna," "Sydney," "Hong Kong," "Demerara," &c., painted upon them.

Our engraving shows the interior of this office during the business of packing the Indian Mail. In this department, too, is a "hoist," for raising bags of letters into the Ship Letter-office above, as represented in the next illustration.

THE RAILWAY ROOM.

Contiguous to the Inland-office is the Railway Sorting-room. The duty in



THE OFFICE LETTER RAILROAD.



LETTER-BAG HOIST.

successive Postmaster-Generals, who countenanced the project. The office was in Foster-lane, Cheap-side. Some few years ago this office was attached to the establishment, and since then it has been coupled with its various branches, under the control of the Postmaster-General. W. Barth, Esq. is its president, and he has under him seventy-four persons who are daily engaged in conducting the granting, paying, and checking money orders. Since the reduction of the rates of charge on these kind of payments, the business of the department has increased, at least, tenfold.

All "money orders" granted are duly registered, as to amount, names of the sender and receiver, what office drawn upon, &c.; and a copy of this register, called an "advice," is sent to the postmaster, authorising payment. The advices, after having been paid, are collected and arranged, according to date, in a series of vaults, devoted to that purpose; so that on any dispute arising, the original voucher may be had without loss of time. The large engraving represents the interior of this office; and the first engraving upon the next page, shows the vaults wherein the "advices" are deposited.

It has been stated in a morning paper, that an apartment which is now partly used as "the Money Order-office," (at the south west corner of the main building), was, some years since, known as "the Espionage-office." "The system of espionage in the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand," adds the informant, "is comparatively unknown to the public. During the secretaryship of Sir Francis Freeling, the opening of letters posted in London for the continent, as well as those from the provinces passing through the Foreign-office, was carried on to a great extent, and we know to a certainty that there are now in the Post-office, more than one individual who, in carrying letters and packets which had been opened and resealed in the 'Espionage-office' to the Island-offices, have found the wax on violated letters and packets sticking to their hands, from its not having had sufficient time to cool." We challenge contradiction to our statement.

On a future occasion, we shall detail the several "duties" of the offices, so as to complete our picture of this most important and interesting establishment.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Lord Chancellor having taken his seat on the woolsack, the Earl of RADNOR moved for a return of the number of warrants which had been issued by the present Secretaries of State for the detention and opening of letters by the General Post-office, specifying the dates and names of the parties, and giving the forms of the warrants. The noble earl brought forward the case of Mazzini, which was discussed by Mr. Duncombe, in the House of Commons, on Friday last, and also the case of Count Ostrowski, the Polish nobleman, who had been arrested for threatening the life of the Emperor Nicholas, and whose papers had been arbitrarily seized and retained by the police. The noble earl said it had been the general subject of pride on the part of Englishmen, more especially when travelling abroad, and observing the proceedings of continental Governments, that they were exempt from the liability to which foreigners were exposed of having their letters opened by the Government; but it now appeared that our Government also was invested with the power of opening any letters they pleased, under the authority of an act of Parliament; and it was contended on the part of the Government that that power was not limited to the issuing of a special warrant for the examination of a particular letter, but that the Secretary of State might issue a general warrant under which all the letters of an individual to whom it applied might be opened, delayed, and read, for so long as the warrant was not withdrawn. And further, whereas such opened letters used formerly to be sent to the party, with the distinct statement written on the outside of them, "opened by authority," it now appeared that this fair dealing was not observed, but that when the letters so opened had been read by the authorities, and such use made of them as is thought necessary, they are sealed again with the utmost care, so as that it does not at all appear they had been opened, and so forwarded to the party without any intimation of what had taken place [hear, hear.] Such proceedings as these appeared to him to be utterly at variance with the principles of the British Constitution, and with the feelings of the British people [hear, hear.] The Duke of WELLINGTON refused the return, because he thought sufficient confidence should be reposed in the Secretaries of State for the due exercise of the power the law gave them of issuing their warrants for the opening of letters; and because, in the case of the Pole, his arrest had been in the usual course, and if any wrong was done him it was a matter for a court of justice, and not for their lordships' house. With regard to opening letters, if the noble earl would look into the statute book, he would find that the power in question had been exercised by Secretaries of State ever since the reign of Queen Anne, under virtue of an act passed in that Sovereign's reign, and latterly, at the time the Post-office underwent certain reforms, continued by an act passed in the first year of her present Majesty, in words as nearly as possible those of the former act.—Lord CAMPBELL said the noble duke was mistaken as to the nature of the power thus given by Parliament in the reign of Queen Anne. By the 85th section of that act, it was made misdemeanour to delay or open any Post-office letter; but then came a proviso, that this should not apply to the opening of letters which are refused by the parties to whom they are addressed, and then these words, "or to opening, detaining, or delaying any post letter, in obedience to an express warrant, in writing, under the hand or seal of one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State." This was a sort of power to be construed strictly, for the plain distinct language of the provision was, that there should be a particular and express warrant for each and every letter so opened, under the hand and seal of one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. He had no hesitation in saying, after a careful examination of the act of Parliament, that to open, detain, and delay letters, under a general warrant, would be unlawful. [Hear.]—Lord BROUGHAM said it appeared to him absolute nonsense for an act of Parliament to say that a Secretary of State, suspecting A. B. to be a traitor, has the means of knowing how many letters A. B. may receive next Monday, where these letters will come from, what post marks they will bear, in what hand-writing they will be, or what kind of paper; yet all these particulars will be necessary, ere he could issue a special definite warrant against that one particular, or special warrants against these two or three particular letters. [Hear, hear.] This would have been ascribing more acuteness and perspicacity to Secretaries of State than ever the most acute and perspicacious of them had possessed. The only possible way of achieving a knowledge of the treasonable correspondence of A. B. was by issuing a warrant to examine his correspondence generally, and this, he apprehended, must have been the power intended to be given by the various acts to the Secretary of State.—Lord DENMAN said if the construction put upon the act by his noble and learned friend who spoke last was the right one it only increased the horror of the practice, for nothing could be more revolting to the feelings than that any man might have all his letters opened in consequence of some information respecting him having been given to the Secretary of State, and that the contents of those letters, which he might have never received, might be made use of for the purpose of proceeding against him in a court of justice? The letters of a man might be opened, and he might not have the slightest intimation that he was betrayed. Now, is such a state of things to be tolerated in a civilized country? He would say, without the slightest hesitation, that it ought not to be borne with for a single hour. If his noble friend's motion was rejected, he hoped that his noble friend would at once give notice of a motion, so that the practice might be altered or abolished.—After some further discussion, in which the Marquises of NORMANBY and CLANRICARDE (who also condemned the practice) took part, the motion was negatived without a division.

Lord LYNCHBURGH said that he was anxious to lay on the table a bill for the regulation of Presbyterian marriages in Ireland, and he was happy to say that whatever difficulties and opposition they might have had formerly to contend with, that the present bill had met with the approbation of all the parties interested. The bill was then read a first time.

On the motion of Lord COTTENHAM the Creditors and Debtors Bill was reported, and ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

Lord BROUGHAM's Insolvent Debtors' Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

The Slave Trade Treaties Bill was then read a third time and passed, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

At four o'clock the house was unusually full of members, and the strangers' gallery was filled to overflow immediately after being thrown open. The cause of this excitement was to be found in the rumours which prevailed at the clubs during the previous day that Sir Robert Peel had tendered his resignation to her Majesty, after the adverse division on the Sugar Duties, on Friday night, by which the Government was left in a minority of twenty, and that he intended making his ministerial statement as soon as the house assembled. It was near five o'clock before the right hon. baronet entered the house, and the presentation of petitions having concluded, he rose and moved that the house should go into committee on the Sugar Duties Bill.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he saw no objection to that course being adopted. The house then went into committee, and Sir R. PEEL rose amid profound silence. He commenced by sketching the policy which has been pursued by this country with respect to the slave trade and slavery, viewing it in the light of one of the greatest evils and curses of humanity. The chief object of suppressing it had fallen on this country: for this we had made great sacrifices; and only last session an act was passed, more stringently preventing the employment of British capital in the trade, and, therefore, showing what was the whole tenor of our policy. Men of the most opposite opinions concurred in considering that, with reference to slavery, sugar should be taken out of the ordinary principles of commercial legislation. Hitherto our efforts to suppress the slave trade between the coast of Africa and Cuba and Brazil, have been ineffectual; and to open the sugar trade between Great Britain and these countries would only aggravate the traffic, and defeat their efforts. But by giving encouragement to the free-labour sugars of the Mascarells, Java, and perhaps China, we should strike a blow at the slave trade, and ameliorate the condition of the slave, even if one consequence should be a slight stimulus to the production of slave-grown produce. The Government felt it necessary to decide during the present year on the course which they should adopt with respect to sugar; our treaty with the Brazils expires on the 10th of November next; and the reasons by which they were actuated in bringing in their present measure, and deferring a more general consideration of the subject till next year, were three. First, the Income-tax expires next year, and the full operation of the tariff, which was imposed in conjunction with it, would not be distinctly ascertained till that time—as, for instance, the full reduction in the timber duties did not take effect till October last. This fact is to be taken along with the general revival of trade and industry, which, however gratifying, might not be permanent; if it were, next year would give them positive assurance. Second, there was the great financial operation, the reduction in the 34 per Cent., of which it was of great importance to secure the success; and the third reason was, that if the Income-tax were renewed next year, a revision

of the sugar duties would have been considered as one of the conditions of it. The indications of rising price, and the fear of a deficit supply, led the Government to introduce their present proposition; the sugar monopoly was the only one that remained [a voice—"Corn"]; and they considered that, without detriment to the revenue, or injury to the West Indies, their measure was calculated to be of great advantage to the community at large. They wished to ascertain before next year, if Parliament would sanction and establish the distinction between free labour and slave labour; and they adhered to their opinion that their own proposition was better than the one proposed by Mr. Miles. The distinction which he had drawn between muscovado and white clayed sugars was one, if adopted, which ought also to be introduced into our colonies. After mature consideration, they could not adopt the amendment with the view of escaping from their difficulties, because they were of opinion that while it would not benefit either the consumer or the West India interest, it would be detrimental to the revenue. To prove this he entered into details, taking the effect of the reduction on the timber duties by way of illustration; and then, pointing out that the amendment would create a differential duty of 14s. on certain sugars, while the Government measure only gave 10s., emphatically repeated that they would not escape from their difficulties by giving increased protection to the West Indies. He then read extracts from letters which he had received that morning, from individuals largely engaged in the sugar trade, in which the writers pointed out that by adopting the higher duty on the white clayed sugars, great injury would be the consequence. There were sugar refineries established at Calcutta and in Demerara, which manufactured a refined sugar, which, while it would escape the duty on the white clayed, was largely superseding its use. Refusing to adopt the amendment on its commercial merits, neither could they adopt it on political grounds. It had been carried by a combination of a portion of the supporters of the Government with their political opponents, and however unimportant the matter itself might be, it had an important bearing, as indicating a want of confidence in the Executive. He did not complain of the combination, though he believed it to have been preconcerted (cries of "No, no"). Members had a perfect right to act as they pleased, but if the Government acquiesced in the vote of Friday night, it would only encourage to similar attempts. Though not disposed to take offence, he could not but complain of the harsh terms which Mr. Miles, and his second, Mr. Baillie, had used. The Government had been told to "throw off the mask;" and they were accused of having struck a blow at Australia, by the reduction of the duty on wool—the fact being, that, a few days ago, the first sales of Australian wool since the reduction had been greater than ever before known. By the vote of Friday the Government proposition had been rejected; the amendment of Mr. Miles had yet to be proposed; and he would then give the house the opportunity of reconsidering their vote, by restoring the duty of 24s. on colonial sugar. After adverturing to the general state of the legislative measures of the Government, the right hon. baronet concluded as follows:—"I cannot be insensible to the position in which we have of late been placed on some occasions, so far as concerns our progress with matters of general legislation. I cannot help thinking that we have proposed measures in the last and in the present session of Parliament, in respect to which that progress has not been made which might have been expected and hoped for, and the consequence of which is to leave us in a very unenviable position. [Hear, hear.] I will not attempt to impute the blame of this result anywhere. But I feel that we must contemplate the fact that the end of the present session must be similar to that of the last, when her Majesty's Government proposed several measures for the good and advantage of the country in various respects, as they believed, and which were not carried. I cannot deny, also, that in regard to some of the measures included in this course of policy, we have not met with that cordial assent and approbation from a great many of those whose opinions and character we entertain the highest respect. Looking at these facts, and the whole position of the present case, I feel that I cannot now ask for the co-operation of these gentlemen, by holding out a hope that we shall be induced to depart from any of those measures which we have thought it our duty to take in hand; yet, still, that measure which we now consider ourselves called upon to propose, on principles of justice, and for the good and advantage of the country, we must continue to propose to the consideration of the house. [Loud cries of "hear, hear."] I can assure the house that we deeply regret the forfeiture of the confidence of any of the honourable friends around us, when we find it not exemplified to us in the manner in which it is necessary it should be exemplified to us to the successful carrying on the business of the public—exemplified, as I think it should be, not by a servile adoption of our plans—not by a servile acquiescence in our views—but exemplified, as I consider it ought to be, by giving us an opportunity, at least, of proposing a measure which we believe to be of importance to the interests of the country. I state now, as I have stated before, that I consider it to be our duty to protect and maintain the great and important institutions of the country, but at the same time our duty also to propose such improvements in them as may be compatible with their maintenance and permanence. [Hear, hear.] We have considered it to be desirable for the public interests to relax our system of commercial protection in many particulars, and amongst other articles to which this principle should be applied we have considered it desirable that foreign sugar, the produce of free labour, should be admitted into competition with that the produce of our colonial possessions. We have endeavoured, in the measure we had framed for the consideration of the house, to reconcile the enforcement of this principle—a principle which we believe to be founded in truth and justice—with every due regard to existing interests involved in the production of that article. Amongst other matters, we have felt it to be our duty to maintain the law passed by a preceding Parliament respecting the ecclesiastical property. The Government, however, has recently been defeated in the House of Lords upon this question, a question which appears, taken by itself, to be a very simple and nice one, but the result of which, I think, is of great importance, as indicating the future course which it may be proper for the Government to look to. Now, looking at the question more immediately before the house, I repeat, as I said before, that I cannot hold out a hope of our being willing to conciliate opposition by consenting to abandon the proposition upon this subject, which we have felt it our duty to propose. We are deeply sensible of the kindness of those who have on many occasions given us their support, but I cannot ask you now to vote with us to-night upon promises or expectations which in the end may not be realised. The proposition which we made was, I think, a right and a safe one for the house to adopt; and that being the case, we cannot consent to abandon it. Neither with respect to other alterations which we have proposed, and carried some alterations, can I say that we feel any regret for the policy which we adopted in framing those measures. The principles which we then acted upon we continue to profess; and the same course of gradual improvement which we have all along acted upon, we must continue to pursue; and I think it right to make that declaration now, when very important consequences may result from its announcement." [The right hon. gent. sat down amidst loud and general cries of "hear, and cheers."]—Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that the proposition now made by the right hon. baronet was, in fact, the very same proposition which was brought before the house on Friday last by the right hon. gent., and which the house decided not to agree to; and this proposition the right hon. gent. now called upon the house, reversing its former decision, to affirm. It was not for him to estimate the value of the right hon. gentleman's continuance at the head of the administration of this country. [Loud and marked cries of "hear, hear," from all parts of the house.] But harder terms, as the price of such retention of service, he thought had not been proposed in that house for centuries past. [Loud cheering.] It appeared to him that, according to the statement of the right hon. gentleman, it was not one measure of Government, not an isolated measure of finance or of legislation, which they were now asked to determine upon; on the contrary, this great principle seemed to be involved in the vote which they were now called upon to give, that the Government should have it in its power to say, "Let us as a Government frame our propositions as we think fit, it is your duty to acquiesce in them; and if by any chance any of you, taking an independent view of the circumstances of the country, should have come to a different conclusion upon the matter in hand, we will ask you to retract the vote which you may have given in obedience to these views—to deny that which you have affirmed, and exhibit yourselves to the country as a most degraded and slavish assembly." [Loud and vehement cheers.] This, and no other, was the proposition which the right hon. gentleman offered to the house, and this was a proposition which he, for one, was not prepared to admit. With respect to those who supported her Majesty's Government, it seemed that all free will was to be denied them upon any subject proposed by the right hon. gentleman, and this, ever be it remembered, not in regard to measures in accordance with any of those principles upon which they placed the right hon. gentleman in office, displacing their predecessors to do so, but in many cases where principles were reversed as involved. [Hear, hear.] The right hon. gentleman said, some years ago, that he would be of great advantage to his party from his caution; and by levelling sarcasms against the doctrine of political economy advocated by some of the most illustrious authorities on that subject, led many gentlemen to think that they had found in the right hon. gentleman the determined opponent of the principles of free trade supported by the late ministry. Now, however, the right hon. gentleman called upon his accustomed supporters to support him, not upon the principles which he then enunciated, but upon new and strange doctrines, which those very gentlemen protested against upon the hustings, and upon which, nevertheless, they were now called upon to reverse all their former declarations—to abandon all the convictions of their mind. [Hear.] He denied that there had been any political combination between the supporters of the Government and the Opposition, as their support to the motion had been given on declared public grounds. But the combination of political opponents, of which the right honourable gentleman complained, was not the only combination which this question had given rise to. [Hear, hear, and laugh.] There were some honourable gentlemen who sit on his side of the house who declared that they would vote for the right honourable gentleman's proposition, and did so [hear, hear]; and he was glad to see that they were so practicable; because, having voted against his proposition for discriminating duties of 34s. and 24s. some nights ago, they now voted for the proposition of the right hon. gentleman, for duties of 63s. and 24s. respectively, on foreign and British colonial sugars. [Hear.] Whether they thought that this was actual free trade, or that it was the best way of undermining the principle of protection, and gradually arriving at what these gentlemen wished, namely, the total abolition of all restrictive duties, it was not for him to say or explain; but he thought they had as much right to complain of political combinations as the right honourable baronet opposite. [Laughter.] The noble lord, after alluding to the financial

condition of the country, thus concluded:—"This question is one which has been fully argued. After that full argument, by a majority of twenty votes in a full house the committee divided against the proposition of the right honourable gentleman. I, sir, can see no reason why any gentleman should change his vote upon the present occasion; and if the right honourable gentleman tells me that if he had yielded at once to a majority upon some other occasions, he felt that he should not have been doing his duty to the country, whose service he had undertaken—let me tell those who voted against the right hon. gentleman in the present matter, that if they now agree to the proposition of the right hon. gentleman, there will be other propositions upon which he will treat them with the same disregard to their opinion, meeting their opposition in the same overbearing manner as he has done on the present occasion. [Hear, hear.] Let them depend upon it that, if they yield their opinions upon the present occasion, however important they may consider themselves as a majority in the House of Commons, their opinions and their votes will hereafter be of no weight. [Hear, hear.] The right honourable gentleman being assured of their co-operation in whatever propositions he may make, or however he may frame them, those honourable gentlemen will find, when it is impossible to retract from the position into which they have been driven, that their independence is gone, once and for ever." [The noble lord sat down amidst loud cheering from all parts of the house.]—Mr. MILES thought that Sir Robert Peel might have deferred to a majority of the house, and have postponed till next session any further consideration of an alteration in the sugar duties. By not doing so, he placed them in the painful position of either abandoning their support of the West India interest, or of withdrawing from the house. He, however, would persevere, and accordingly moved that the duty on colonial sugar be 20s.—Sir ROBERT PEEL then moved, as an amendment, that it should be raised to 24s.—Mr. COCHRANE considered the question to be one of personal honour, and could not support the Government in its present course.—Mr. KEMBLE and Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS were opposed to both the Government proposition and the amendment, but would vote against the latter.—Mr. LABOUCHERE urged that the house would be lowered in the estimation of the country if it pursued the course proposed to it by Sir Robert Peel.—Mr. DISRAELI made an amusing speech, begging that the Government would not drag their supporters unnecessarily through the mire, but to place them in a position as little degrading as possible, one vote in a session being quite enough to rescind. Sir Robert Peel should adopt a tariff of parliamentary disgrace, and not display a detestation of slavery everywhere except on the benches behind him.—A discussion followed, shared in by Lord Sandon, Mr. Sheil, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. P. M. Stewart, and Mr. Entwistle (who in this, his first speech, regretted that he should so early have been compelled to vote against the Government, but at the same time would not commit himself to those in whose hands protection would not be safe for a single year.)—Lord SANDON adhered to his vote for Mr. Miles's motion, notwithstanding his deep regret that the Government had been in a minority on the sugar duties, and the bishopric in North Wales; and notwithstanding that they were expected to discontinue their services to the country.—Lord HOWICK advocated the amendment, with a proviso, that either the extra duty on white clayed should be abrogated, or a similar distinction be introduced into colonial sugars, and urged that if Sir R. Peel's principle were carried out, the house might save itself a vast deal of trouble, by simply voting, at the commencement of each session, their unqualified confidence in the Government.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Stanley were the principal speakers on the Ministerial side after Sir R. Peel. Lord Palmerston, Mr. Stafford O'Brien, Col. Sibthorp, Mr. Milner Gibson, and Mr. Roebuck, subsequently addressed the committee, which then divided on Mr. Miles's motion:—

For the motion	233
Against it	255
Majority against Mr. Miles's proposal.	—22

The proposal to insert 20s per cwt. in the clause having thus been rejected, the amendment of the Government to insert 24s. was about to be put, when Mr. MILES said that he would, after so decided an expression of opinion, abandon his proposition. In consequence, the bill, according to the Ministerial wishes, passed through committee (with the exception of the third clause, which was postponed).—Sir R. PEEL announced that he would take the Sugar Duties Bill first on Thursday, and afterwards the Dissenters' Chapel Bill. The Bank Charter Bill he fixed for Friday next.

The other orders were disposed of, and the house adjourned at a quarter-past one.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

On the motion of Lord WHARNCLIFFE, the Charitable Donations (Ireland) Bill and the Leeds Parochial Division Bill were read a first time.—The Bishop of Ripon paid a just tribute of praise to Dr. Hook, the vicar of Leeds, for his exertions and his generous sacrifice of patronage and emolument, in effecting this measure for the spiritual instruction of the numerous inhabitants of the town of Leeds.

The Slave Trade Treaties Bill was read a third time and passed—after a statement from the Earl of ABERDEEN, that though, unfortunately, the slave-trade had increased greatly in the island of Cuba since the recall of General Valer, steps had been taken to remedy that extension, which he hoped and trusted would prove effectual.

The Earl of STRATHMORE presented a petition relative to incineration in Suffolk; and called the attention of the Government to the uncertain state of the law with respect to the firing of outhouses.—Lord DENMAN suggested that, as a difference of opinion existed amongst the Judges as to this offence being a felony, the law ought to be settled.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE promised to confer with the Home Secretary on the matter.

On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, the Insolvent Debtors Act Amendment Bill passed through committee.

Their lordships, on the motion of Lord WHARNCLIFFE, adjourned to Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

There not being forty members present, the Commons did not make a house.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Westminster, stating that they had heard with surprise and indignation that the Secretary of State had caused certain letters of her Majesty's subjects to be opened in the Post-office, and that they believed such a power was vested in the Secretary of State with an intention that it should be used only on special occasions and under particular circumstances. It stated that the petitioners did not believe that at present the exercise of such a power was warranted by circumstances, and that it was calculated to create a want of confidence in the Post-office, and that to prevent that free and confidential communication by letter which was so essential in a commercial country. The petitioners prayed, therefore, that the act which granted the power might be repealed, or that there might be enacted more stringent provisions against its abuse than those which are at present in force. The honourable member presented another petition from the Metropolitan Trades Association to the same effect.

Mr. EMERSON TENNENT said he had a very important petition to present from the engravers of London, all of whom, of any eminence, he believed, with the exception of two or three, had signed it, to which he desired to draw the serious attention of the house. The petitioners set forth that the art unions have fostered a tendency to an injurious monopoly; that the system has been highly prejudicial to their interests—to the advancement of the art of engraving, and the fine arts generally, without affording, or being likely to afford, any adequate advantage to the public, and praying to be allowed an opportunity of proving these facts before the committee of the House of Commons appointed to take the matter of art unions into consideration. He moved that it be referred to the committee now sitting on art unions.

Mr. MACKINNON presented a petition from the inhabitants of Vauxhall and Chelsea, against the practice of interments in towns.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin appeared at the bar in his official robes, and presented a petition, complaining of the manner in which the proceedings connected with the recent state trials in Ireland were conducted. The right hon. gentleman was accompanied by several members of the Dublin Corporation in their civic gowns, who were accommodated with seats in the Speaker's gallery.—On the motion of Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, the petition was read by the clerk at the table. It was signed by the Lord Mayor, in the name of the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of Dublin, and set forth that Daniel O'Connell, an honourable member of the House of Commons; John O'Connell, an honourable member of the house, and five others, had been convicted on grounds which appeared to the petitioners to be totally opposed to constitutional principles. The petitioners also stated, that in their opinions the prisoners had not had a fair trial. [The reading of this passage was received with loud cries of "hear, hear."] [That the law of conspiracy, as laid down in application to their case, was a novel introduction; but that, even admitting that doctrine, the trial was not conducted on just principles (hear, hear); that in their opinion the jury list was improperly made out, to the prejudice of the prisoners (hear, hear); that the whole proceedings were harsh and unfair, and calculated to prove highly detrimental to the administration of justice; and it concluded by calling on the house, as representing the people, and the protectors of their constitutional rights, and the friends of free discussion, to take the subject into their consideration, and praying that the house might adopt such measures with respect to these proceedings as might appear to them proper. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. WYSE gave notice, that on the 2nd of July he should move for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the facts connected with the special jury list at the late trials in Dublin.

Mr. STAFFORD O'BRIEN moved that the house should resolve itself into committee upon the Vestries in Churches Bill.—Mr. HUMZ opposed the motion, and moved that the bill be committed that day six months.—After a short discussion, the house divided, and Mr. HUMZ's amendment was negatived by a majority of 57 to 73.—Mr. HUMZ then moved, as an amendment to the Speaker leaving the chair, that the house should adjourn. Nothing had, in his opinion, occurred to warrant such a bill as the one before them.—Mr. ROEBUCK seconded the amendment, contending that nothing had been stated which could warrant us in departing from the practice of our forefathers, by transferring vestry meetings from parish churches to "the Red Lion," "the Horse Shoe," or "the Magpie." The bill was still more objectionable in another point of view; for it extended the law respecting brawling in churches to whatever tavern the vestry might meet in, thus laying a trap to ensnare the unwary in the meshes of ecclesiastical law.—Sir R. PEEL said there were certainly objectionable clauses in the bill, but those might be altered in committee; and he therefore considered the request of Mr. O'Brien, that he might be allowed to go into the committee *pro forma*, for the purpose of making improvements in his bill, was reasonable.—After some discussion, in which Mr. Sheil, Mr. Watson, Mr. Wakley, Mr. S. O'Brien, Mr.

Esott, and Mr. Shaw took part, the house divided, and Mr. Hume's amendment was negatived by a majority of 83 to 75.—Mr. Hume then moved that the debate should be adjourned.—After some observations from Mr. M. GEACHY and Lord PALMERSTON, Mr. S. O'BALEN said as with a small majority he could not hope to overcome a systematic opposition, he would move the adjournment of the house.—The SPEAKER put the question on the motion of the adjournment of the house, which was carried by acclamation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.
Sir R. PEEL moved the order for going into committee on the Sugar Duties Bill before the other orders of the day; the house having resolved itself into committee, Mr. Greene in the chair, Mr. Hume moved that the consideration of the clause be deferred. Considerable discussion ensued, during which, it was asked whether the Government considered the distinction it had drawn between slave sugar and free, as a permanent one?—Sir R. PEEL in reply refused to pledge himself to the permanence of the present settlement of the question.—Mr. Hume finally withdrew his motion, stating that on bringing up the report, he should endeavour to obtain a clearer definition of what was considered slave sugar, and what was free.—On the clause which requires with foreign sugar, imported, a certificate of origin, Mr. LABOUCHERE condemned the whole system of certificates of growth, stating that they would be entirely inefficient for the prevention of fraud.—Mr. GLADSTONE entered into a long explanation of the operation of these certificates, which he said would have the effect they were intended to produce.—A long discussion ensued, which was terminated by Lord Palmerston directing the committee, when the clause was carried by a majority of 51, the numbers being for the clause 114, against it 63. The remaining clauses were agreed to after a short discussion on the construction to be placed on the clauses of the existing treaties with Denmark.—On the preamble being put, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE gave rise to an animated discussion by moving, as an amendment, that the usual words in the preamble of a supply bill, "freely and voluntarily given," be omitted, as in the present case conveying a palpable untruth, inasmuch as the majority negativing the Government proposition, had been coerced by Sir Robert Peel into a majority affirming it.—Sir R. PEEL replied, defending his having asked the house to reconsider its vote, by the example of Lord Althorp, who did the same on one occasion with regard to the Malt-tax. He explained some of the expressions that he had used, and which had been misrepresented; denied that he expected complete concurrence on all occasions with the measures of the Government, and expressed a hope that his supporters would remain united in spite of all the efforts to sow dissension among them.—After a few remarks from Mr. LABOUCHERE congratulating the right hon. baronet on the more cheerful tone of his speech compared with that of Monday night, Mr. Duncombe withdrew his amendment, the bill passed through committee, and the report was ordered to be received on Friday.

The remaining business of the night was of a routine character, and the house adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their lordships assembled at five o'clock.
Several petitions were presented.
In answer to a question from the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of ABERDEEN said, that whatever part her Majesty's Government might take with respect to the marriage of the Queen of Spain, due attention would be paid to the honour and independence of that country. It was perfectly true that a noble lord had submitted to him (the Earl of Aberdeen) a letter from Don Carlos, in which his Royal Highness referred to the noble lord bearing the letter as being in possession of his (Don Carlos's) intentions, and of the sacrifices which he was inclined to make for the pacification of Spain. That noble lord stated that Don Carlos was ready to relinquish his claim to the Spanish throne upon his son's marriage with Queen Isabella. Whether the Queen was to marry his son as a subject, or as sovereign, he (the Earl of Aberdeen) could not say. Upon receiving this communication, he had immediately informed the Spanish Government of it, but he had not thought it his duty to press for an answer. He did not think it was expedient to produce the correspondence which had taken place.
Several petitions in favour of the legalization of Presbyterian mixed marriages were presented.

Lord CAMPBELL postponed the discussion on the Law of Libel Bill until the third reading, in consequence of the absence of Lord Denman.—The report on the bill was then brought up.

Lord BROUGHAM moved the third reading of the Debtors and Creditors Bill.
The Lord CHANCELLOR said, that as both the bills of the noble lord, and that of Lord Cottenham, were before the house, it would be impossible then to come to a decision on them, and suggested that they should both be referred to a select committee.—Lord BROUGHAM assented to the proposition, but Lord COTTENHAM refused to do so, expressing his conviction that the proposal was made for the purpose of defeating his bill, and divided the house on the question, when the reference to the committee was carried by 23 to 4.—The Select Committee is to begin its labours on Monday next, and to sit day by day till able to make its report, in order to get a measure on the subject passed during the present session.—Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

PRINCE ALBERT AND THE ELEVENTH HUSSARS.

A short time since the Earl of Cardigan and officers of the 11th or Prince Albert's Own Hussars entertained at a splendid banquet, Sir Edward Blakeney, Lieutenant-General commanding the forces in Ireland, Major-General Wyndham, the officer commanding regiments at present in Dublin garrison, and a distinguished company of military men; when, for the first time, a most beautiful piece of workmanship, the gift of his Royal Highness Prince Albert to this gallant corps, was placed upon the mess-table, where it was the theme of uni-

The Lords' Amendments to the Chester and Holyhead Railway Bill were read and agreed to.

Mr. GREENE brought up the report on the sugar duties.—Mr. EWART said that, in the absence of the hon. member for Montrose, who, not being able to attend himself, had requested him to embody the motion which he had given notice, he begged to move that slave and free labour sugar might be admitted into this country on the payment of equal duty. He called on the Government to adopt one of two alternatives—either to define on what terms they intended to admit foreign free-labour sugar, or at once to admit foreign slave-labour sugar. The question was not one of party, but strictly one of principle, and as such he entreated the house to consider it. He begged leave, therefore, to move—"That slave and free-labour sugar be admitted upon the payment of equal duties."—Mr. JAMES opposed the motion.—The house divided, and the numbers were—

For receiving the report	183
For Mr. Ewart's amendment	65
Majority for Ministers	118

Lord JOHN RUSSELL wished to know when the right hon. baronet intended to proceed with the bill?—Sir R. PEEL said in case there should be a disposition to enter into a lengthened discussion upon the bill on Monday, he proposed that the Bank Charter should have precedence on that day, and that the further consideration of the sugar duties should be postponed till Thursday. He would name Monday for the third reading of the bill with that understanding.—The report was then received, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Monday.

The house then went into Committee on the Dissenters' Chapels' Bill, after some opposition from Mr. PLUMPTRE. The clauses, after considerable discussion, were all agreed to, and the other orders of the day being disposed of, the house adjourned at half-past twelve.

ANALYSIS OF THE DIVISION LIST.

The following forty-nine members, who did not vote with the Ministry on the division of Friday, June 14, voted with Sir Robert Peel on Monday. Those four whose names are printed in *italics* voted on the previous occasion with Mr. Miles:—

Ackers, J.	Fitzroy, Hon H.	Knight, F W.	Page, Lord W.
Acland, T D.	Goring, Charles	Law, Hon C E.	Palmer, G.
Aiton, Col.	Gray, E.	Lawson, A.	Powell, Col.
Antrobus, E.	Hardy, J.	Legh, G G.	Price, R.
Bayly, William	Hawes, T.	Lopes, Sir R.	Prider, Hon G D.
Beresford Major	Hepburn, Sir T B.	Lya, G.	Sheppard, T.
Buckley, E.	Hotham Lord	Mackinnon, W A.	Small, T. A.
Dunbury, T.	Houldsworth, T.	Marham, Lord	Thompson, Alderman
Dunell, Sir C M.	Irton, S.	Masterman, J.	Turner, Christopher
Charlton, Hon F.	Jones, W.	Maxwell, Hon J P.	Vivian, J E.
Douglas, Sir Howard	Joyle, Sir W G.	Mildmay, H St J.	Willsey, Lord C.
Katon, R J.	Kemble, H.	Newry, Lord	Wyndham, Col C.
Emlyn, Lord			

The following fifteen members, who supported the Ministry on Friday, did not vote on Monday:—

Blanford, Marquis of Drax, J S W.	Hillborough, Earl of Pollington, Lord
Bright, J.	James, R W C.
Cochrane, A.	Mitchell, T A.
Cresswell, A.	Morgan, C.

* The vote given by Mr. Drax on Friday against Mr. Miles's amendment has been stated by that gentleman to have been unintentional.

The following 39 members, who formed part of Mr. Miles's majority on Friday, did not vote on Monday, with the exception of the four whose names are printed in *italics*, who voted with Sir R. Peel:—

Agge, William	Eastwile, W.	Moats, G F.	Rambold, C E.
Blount, R J.	Feil en, W.	O'Brien, A B.	Saunders, E P.
Bodkin, W H.	Gibborne, T.	Osulton, Lord	Saul, J. A.
Bulter, C.	Goring, Charles	Page, Lord A.	Smuts, Hon G.
Christopher, R A.	Henty, J W.	Pennant, Hon Col.	Taylor, E.
Clements, Lord	Howard, Sir R.	Phillipps, J.	Trotter, Sir J.
Copland, Alderman	Lascelle, Hon W J.	Puisford, R.	Turner, Christopher
Dashwood, G H.	Mangles, R D.	Rashleigh, W.	Waddington, H S.
Deek, C.	Marjoribanks, S.	Repton, G W J.	Wall, C B.
Douglas, Sir Howard	Mitcalfe, H.		

* A letter from Mr. George Smythe explains that the official list is incorrect in attributing to him a defection from Mr. Miles.

The following 29 members, who did not vote on the former occasion, voted on Monday with Mr. Miles:—

Alsworth, P.	Ellice, E.	Macaulay, Rt Hon T B.	Ponsanby, Hon C F A C.
Berkley, Hon G F.	Fitzwilliam, Hon G.	Matheson, J.	Ramsbottom, J.
Blake, M.	Hall, Sir B.	Morison General	Rice, E R.
Browne, R D.	Heathcote, G J.	Murphy, F S.	Smith, B.
Childers, J W.	Hoskins, K.	Murphy, A.	Smers, J P.
Clay, Sir W.	Leader, J T.	Pattison, J.	St. C. Mr. Sergeant
Carrie, R.	Leveson, Lord	Pigot, Right Hon D.	Turner, E.
Duranti, B.			

Lord Clements was paired in favour of Mr. Miles.

versal and well-merited admiration. On a pedestal of polished black marble, with silver scroll mouldings, borders, and feet, stands an exquisitely designed figure of his Royal Highness in full uniform as Colonel of the 11th Hussars, mounted on his favourite Arab charger, in an attitude of once natural and graceful. The likeness of the Prince and the contour of his figure are most faithfully preserved, whilst the action of the horse is extremely fine and spirited. The *tout ensemble* is most striking; the gorgeous decorations of the uniform and horse trappings, and all the minutiae of military equipment, are given in the solid silver with surprising accuracy and effect. The entire height is about two and a half feet.

On a silver plate, inserted into a side of the pedestal, is the simple inscription, "Presented to the 11th Hussars by their late Colonel, Prince Albert, February, 1844." Altogether, this elaborate work reflects the greatest credit on the designer, Mr. Cotterell, the eminent sculptor, and Mr. Garrard, of Panton-street, Haymarket, to whom the execution of the design was entrusted. Lord Cardigan, in addressing the company, after "The health of her Majesty," alluded to the circumstances under which the above beautiful gift was presented as a token

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRISTOL.—ALARMING AFFRAY.—On Saturday last a serious collision took place between a party of the 41st Regiment, who had marched into Bristol that day, and some of the police. It would appear that the disturbance originated with one of the soldiers and a member of the force, when blows were exchanged, and in a few minutes the fight became general between a number of each party. Nine of the soldiers were locked up, and one taken to the infirmary after receiving injuries of a very serious nature. The affair took place about twelve o'clock at night, and the city was in a state of complete uproar from a report that the soldiers had determined to rescue their comrades who were in durance.

GRAVESEND.—WILFUL MURDER.—On Monday afternoon Mr. Carttar, the Coroner for Kent, resumed and concluded an inquiry, which had twice been adjourned, at the Town Hall, High-street, Gravesend, on the body of Elizabeth Hartnell, aged 33, who died from the effects of violence used towards her by a man named Thomas Jury. The painful occurrence has occasioned a very great sensation throughout the town, and the Board-room of the Hall during the proceedings was much crowded, there being the Mayor and several of the Magistrates present also. Mr. Horne, barrister, of the Home Circuit, attended to watch the case on the part of the accused. The evidence adduced was of a most voluminous character. The Coroner at length summed up the whole of the facts, and pointed out the most important features in the evidence for the consideration of the jury, and left them to say whether he (Jury) had caused the deceased's death or not; and after a lapse of nearly two hours, at half-past ten o'clock at night, they returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against Thomas Jury." The Coroner then made out his warrant for the commitment of the accused, and in the course of Tuesday morning he was removed to Maidstone Gaol, to await his trial at the next assizes. He is a married man, and 60 years of age; his wife and family have, however, long since left him, owing to his abandoned character, and live in much respectability at the west end of the Metropolis.

IRELAND.

In consequence of the rumour that the Peel administration was at an end all parties in Dublin were greatly excited during Sunday and Monday last. It is almost impossible to convey anything like an adequate idea of the consternation which the rumoured event created, and it is hardly necessary to say that it was attributed more to the state of Ireland and the imprisonment of O'Connell than to any defection in the Government ranks on the subject of the sugar duties. The repeal meeting on Monday was densely crowded, and the greater portion of the time occupied by the proceedings was taken up by the presentation of sums of money from various parts of the country, and the perusal of letters by which they were accompanied. Mr. Smith O'Brien handed in £5 from Mr. Moran John O'Connell, the Liberator's nephew, who, he said, although always of extreme liberal politics, had never before given in his adhesion to the Repeal movement. The Repeal rent for the week amounted to upwards of £3200.

A commercial traveller a few days since dropped his pocket-book containing notes to the amount of £2000 in the coffee-room of the Railway Hotel, Nine Elms, Vauxhall. It was fortunately found by the waiter under the table, and restored on application. The waiter was presented with £5 and an order for a suit of clothes.

Public meetings have been held during the past week at Liverpool, Birmingham, Leicester, and Edinburgh, for the purpose of addressing the Queen to liberate Mr. O'Connell.

We regret to announce the death of Doctor Hope, who for nearly half a century filled the chair of chemistry in the University of Edinburgh. The learned doctor had nearly completed his 77th year.

ST. STEPHEN, WALBROOK.—On Thursday morning a meeting of the parishioners of St. Stephen, Walbrook, was held at the parish church of Walbrook, to take into consideration the present state of the church. The Rev Dr Croly, the rector, on taking the chair, stated, that, reluctant as he was to call a meeting in the present agitated state of the parish, yet circumstances compelled him to adopt that course. During the last few days the window of the church had fallen in, and had it not been for a most providential event, a shower of rain, several persons would to a certainty have been killed, and they would have then assembled under a deep and solemn responsibility. The rev. doctor then read a letter from Mr. Griffiths, the parish surveyor, in which it was stated that the church was in extreme danger. A ter some remarks from Mr. Rich and Mr. Howett, Mr. Williams proposed that Alderman Gibbs, Mr. Whitaker, the late churchwardens, Mr. Rich and Mr. Flight, the present churchwardens of St. Stephen, Walbrook, and Mr. Brandram an Mr. Butterfield, the churchwardens of St. Benet Sherehog, should be waited on by Mr. Croly and Mr. Jones, the vestry clerks, to take measures for the repair of the church. This proposal was indignantly rejected by Mr. Howett on the part of the meeting, and Mr. Brandram declared he would not have anything to do with Alderman Gibbs even should the resolution be carried. The proposal was afterwards withdrawn, and after a long discussion it was resolved that on and after Sunday next the church should be closed until further notice. After some further discussion the vestry adjourned until a survey of the church shall be made.

of the Prince's esteem for his old corps. "The health of the Earl of Cardigan" was subsequently given by General Wyndham, and most heartily received. The festive party did not separate till an advanced hour.

Among the guests on this interesting occasion were Lieut.-General Sir E. Blakeney, attended by Lord Commo Russell, and the Hon. Captain St. George Foley, A.D.C., Major-General Wyndham, attended by Major Kaye, A.D.C.; Colonels Napier, Bainbridge, Forster, Spink, Lewis, Frith, Brown, Monro, Walcott, Higgins, Arthur, Sutherland, Wallace, Townsend, Airey, Maxwell, &c., &c.

THE NEWCASTLE RACE PLATE.

The magnificent piece of plate which is to be run for at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Thursday next, has been executed by Messrs. Lister and Sons, of that town. The subject is from Froissart's "Chronicles," and the old "Ballad of Chevy Chase," which is deeply interesting to Northumbrians, the memorable battle occurring in that county. The main incident—the fall of the Douglas, who was slain by an arrow—is the one chosen by the modeller, Mr. Sharp, of London; the chief is seen at the moment when he is struck by the arrow which pierced him to the heart; the right foot of the archer is placed on the deer, and the Douglas, wavering in his seat, his hand on the dart which is draining his life's blood. The modelling is finely and faithfully executed; the picturesque armour of the fourteenth century has been accurately copied. Her Majesty and Prince Albert have honoured Mr. Lister, by inspecting the plate at Buckingham Palace, since which it has been seen by a number of the most distinguished of the nobility—the value is one hundred and fifty pounds.



PLATE PRESENTED BY H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT TO THE ELEVENTH HUSSARS.



THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—No. XX.

BENJAMIN DISRAELI, ESQ., M.P.

The most remarkable speeches in the recent debates have been those of Mr. Disraeli, the Member for Shrewsbury. He has lately



MR. DISRAELI.

made himself more prominent in the sphere of literature and politics as the expounder of the views and opinions of that section of the Conservative party, which has received the name of "Young England." His opinions, however, are too peculiar, have too much individuality ever to become those of a party. We scarcely think "Young England" capable of holding as points of belief the startling

paradoxes to which Mr. Disraeli occasionally gives utterance. His speeches abound with happily-turned sentences, in which a clever sarcasm is thrown into the antithetical form; they also contain a large amount of historical information, on which he draws almost as often as Macaulay himself. He rarely announces a positively new principle, but he often places old ones in a strange and startling light, and states the most extraordinary inconsistencies with an air of such perfect earnestness and conviction, that his auditors are sometimes puzzled whether to admire or laugh at him. But he is not one of those men who can be laughed at: we have seen him turn the laugh most sorely against those who thought themselves securely entrenched behind form and precedent. He can hit hard, and none have suffered more from his sarcasm than the present Premier and the Home Secretary. He seems to mangle them with peculiar gusto, and deals with them as if he was annihilating the Tadpole or Taper of his own "Coningsby." His speeches have not much metaphor, nor does he indulge in rhetorical glitter and ornament; we cannot call him impassioned, nor say he is eloquent; but he interests, informs, and amuses. A speech from Disraeli is sure to command attention. His manner is not calculated to set off his matter to the best advantage. His delivery is heavy, and of action he has none whatever. He thrusts his hands deep into his side pockets, leans forward a little, or turns from side to side according to whom he may be addressing. But that is all. Though he sets the house cheering or laughing for minutes together, his countenance remains impassive; he says a good thing as if perfectly unconscious of it. He is the very antipodes of Sheil, who is all action and passion, and for the time he is speaking is like one possessed.

Mr. B. Disraeli is the son of J. Disraeli, of Bradenham House, Bucks, the author of the "Curiosities of Literature." Talent seems to have descended to his son, who is well known as the author of several novels—"Alroy," "Vivian Grey," "Contarini Fleming," "The Young Duke," and others. To his pen are also attributed the "Letters of Rannimede," published, we believe, about the time of the Reform agitation. He represented Maidstone in 1837, but now sits for Shrewsbury. When the Whigs were in office he gave much attention to the foreign diplomacy of the country; and by bringing forward motions on the subject, exposed himself to occasional severe treatment at the hands of Lord Palmerston. He has lately devoted himself more to home affairs, and mixes more in general debates than he was wont to do. He is about forty, rather above the middle height; he is pale, with deep black hair, and a countenance sufficiently indicative of Hebrew descent, even if his name were not so decisive.

SIGNOR MICHAEL COSTA.

This accomplished musician and most esteemed gentleman, on account of the urbanity of his manners to his brothers in the profession, of which he is a distinguished ornament, first made his appearance as a vocalist, unsuccessfully for himself in that character, but happily for the world of music—for the disappointed singer not merged, but emerged into the *maestro* composer, in which new (his real) capacity he has segregated himself from the herd of a thousand pretenders to the inspiration of song. We do not think it is saying too much when we assert that Costa is the best colonel of an orchestral regiment in the world. His discipline is strict—his knowledge of its necessary tactics profound, and the motto of "follow our leader," was never more zealously adhered to than when under his "charge," the first instrumentalists of the world rush forward with all the fervour in

which Beethoven's "Sinfonia Eroica" was conceived, and achieve a musical victory.

He has now conducted the first dramatic orchestra in Europe for upwards of a dozen years, during which he has won the good opinion



SIGNOR COSTA.

of everybody by his ability, as a thorough musician, and his steady, upright conduct as a man. No conductor can enter more readily into a composer's meaning than Costa, or so quickly communicate it to every individual under his direction: if he be severe, he is just—and when he is pleased, it is a guarantee that "*tout va bien*" in the musical territory of which he is the strict but amiable autocrat.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.

On Tuesday (the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo), Chantrey's equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, in front of the new Royal Exchange, was thrown open to the public. Before we describe the inauguration, it may, however, be as well to glance at the merits of the statue as a work of art.

Placed in the midst of the open space left by the removal of Bank-buildings, the statue can easily be viewed on every side; and the further end of Cornhill, and the pavement by the Bank, afford capital points of sight: our artist has chosen the latter. The statue itself is 14 feet in height from the feet of the horse to the top of the head of the duke. The pedestal on which it stands is of Peterhead, or the red granite of Aberdeenshire, with the exception of the lower course, which is of grey granite. The pedestal is altogether 14 feet high, so that the total height is really 28 feet. The horse is in an attitude of rest: opinions differ as to the merits of the animal, but, to our eye, the chest and shoulders are disproportionately large, the head is too sharp, the neck too short, and the chamois too heavy. The portrait of the duke is more successful than the entire figure, which is ill-proportioned, whilst the position is objectionable. There remains a striking anomaly to be noticed: stirrups are omitted, as being a modern invention, whilst

there is introduced an appendage to the bridle which is an addition of our own day. The duke wears a military cloak, so that the classic affectation is not extended to the costume. To the pedestal we altogether object, as disproportionately small for the statue, whilst its plainness ill accords with the highly embellished building which it fronts.

The cost of the statue and pedestal was £9000; the metal, having been given to the committee by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is valued at £1500, in addition to that amount. The money was raised by a public subscription, after a meeting held at the Mansion-house. The contract with Sir Francis Chantrey was made in February, 1839, by the trustees—Sir Peter Laurie, Mr. John Masterman, Mr. Arthur K. Barclay, and Mr. R. L. Jones; the work to be completed and fixed by 1843. Sir F. Chantrey, at his death, left the whole model complete, and also the head of the duke, the full size. The work has since been completed by his assistant (Mr. Weeks), under the direction of the executors.

The circumstances of the inauguration of the statue, on Tuesday, were somewhat singular. The King of Saxony, after visiting several of the metropolitan institutions, proceeded to the Mansion House, to breakfast with the Lord Mayor; when, during the repast, Mr. John Masterman, M.P. for the city of London, and Sir Peter Laurie waited, without any previous announcement, upon his Majesty and the Lord Mayor, as a deputation from the Royal Exchange and Gresham Trust Committee, to notify that they were about to open the statue of the Duke of Wellington, and to beg that his lordship

would signify to his royal guest that they hoped his Majesty would honour them by witnessing the ceremony. His Majesty assented, and the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, and the ladies and gentlemen at the table proceeded immediately to the spot in which the statue of the Duke was to be unveiled to the public gaze.

At this moment, the streets of the immediate neighbourhood were most densely crowded. The King walked arm-in-arm with the Lord Mayor through masses of people from the gates of the Mansion-house to the entrance to the space assigned for the chairman and committee, and was most warmly received.

At one o'clock, the Royal Exchange and Gresham Trust Committee, several of the aldermen, the trustees for the statue of the Duke of Wellington, the executors of the late Sir Francis Chantrey (who commenced and executed the most important parts of the statue), and some gentlemen of high commercial eminence had assembled at the Guildhall, with the object of going in procession to perform the ceremony. They sat down to a very elegant *déjeuner*, and after having drunk "The Queen and the Prince," amidst great cheering, were addressed by Mr. Richard Lambert Jones, the chairman, in a speech eulogistic of the extraordinary man in whose honour they were all assembled that day.

The chairman and committee, and the other gentlemen of whom the numerous company was formed, then proceeded from the Guildhall.

The Duke of Wellington's band struck up the national anthem as the King of Saxony and the Lord Mayor entered the space before the statue, and the committee received his Majesty with acclamations. The committee having walked twice round the statue, the covering of which was removed instantaneously, amidst cheers from all around.

Mr. R. L. Jones said he thought it necessary that he should state to his Majesty, on behalf of the trustees and committee, why they were assembled on that day on that spot. They had met to pay a grateful tribute to one of the greatest men ever produced by this or any other country. It was needless for him to say that he meant the Duke of Wellington. (Immense cheering.) It would ill become him to say one word about the transcendent merits of that great man, because those merits were known to, and acknowledged by, the whole civilised world. The citizens of London felt it peculiarly incumbent upon them to erect a statue to that illustrious person, by subscription, and with the aid of the Government, who had supplied the metal from the guns which Wellington himself had taken from the enemy, they had succeeded in thus proving their gratitude. (Great cheering.) This monument of a living warrior had been framed by the hands of a great artist now no more, and it was a gratifying fact that it was the first equestrian bronze statue which ever had been raised during the life of the person represented. Independently of the vast military renown of the Duke of Wellington the claim of his grace upon the gratitude of the citizens of London for advancing its interests by promoting the improvements and embellishments which the visitors to this great City looked at with wonder, was such that they were determined to give effect to that feeling in a way which posterity would be well able to appreciate, and would leave an example worthy of imitation. (Cheers.)

The King pulled off his hat, and joined as heartily as any one in the immense multitude.

His Majesty next took a view of the interior of the Royal Exchange, over which his Majesty was shown by the Lord Mayor and Mr. Tite, the architect.

The illustrious party then returned to the Mansion-house, and, after remaining some time, the King entered his carriage, accompanied by the Lord Mayor, and attended by the Sheriffs in their state carriages, and drove to the Temple, where his Majesty and suite were received by Sir Frederick Thesiger, the Solicitor-General, who conducted the King over the Temple Church. After inspecting the sacred edifice his Majesty visited the halls of the Middle and Inner Temples.

His Majesty then took leave of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and drove to the Gallery of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, in Pall Mall East, where his Majesty and suite alighted and viewed the exhibition.

The King then proceeded to the British Institution in Pall Mall, and after inspecting this collection of pictures, returned to Buckingham Palace.



THE CITY WELLINGTON STATUE.



HEAD OF THE HORSE.

HISTORY OF WOOD-ENGRAVING.

(Continued from page 358.)

Though from the time of the first appearance of Bewick's "Quadrupeds," 1790, wood-engraving began to take higher ground than it had occupied for two centuries preceding, and to advance in public favour; yet, for about thirty years afterwards, its extension for the general purposes of pictorial illustration was comparatively slow. Other wood-engravers of talent, indeed, appeared; but though their number was but small, they did not meet with constant and regular

employment. Charlton Nesbit, one of the best, did scarcely anything from 1815 to 1830; and in that period there were not more than three masters in London who had sufficient business to employ, even occasionally, an assistant, and to keep an apprentice or two. Wood-engraving was not then employed for the purpose of affording, at a cheap rate, instruction and amusement for the great body of the people; and the demand for its productions, by the more wealthy few, was insufficient to promote its rapid growth, or even to support it in a state of vigorous existence. From 1804, when the second volume of Bewick's "British Birds" appeared, to the time of his

death, 1823, comparatively little was done by him and his few apprentices; and the income which he derived in this period from his business, as wood-engraver, must have been comparatively small; his greatest profits were derived from the previous exercise of his talents as an artist, which created a demand for successive reprints of his "British Birds and Quadrupeds."

The late William Hone used to take credit to himself, and deservedly, as a promoter of wood-engraving; for during the publication of his political satires, his edition of "Strutt's Sports and Pastimes," his "Every-day," "Table," and "Year Books," between 1820



SPECIMEN OF WOOD-ENGRAVING—"THE DEATH OF THE CHILDREN OF NIOBE"—FROM THE PAINTING BY WILSON.

and 1830, no other publisher in London gave so much employment to wood-engravers. The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge having determined to avail themselves largely, in the "Penny Magazine," of the aid of wood-engraving as a means of conveying "useful notions," and of imparting innocent pleasure, by a direct appeal to the mind through the medium of the eye, the art received a new impulse, which was further augmented by the publication of other periodical works of a similar character. "Of the making of books there is no end,"—nor is it natural, when men have once discovered the art, that there should be:

Like leaves on trees the race of man is found,
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground

Another race the following spring supplies,
The fall successive and successive rise:
No generation is in their course decay;
So flourish these when those are past away.

Admitting the aptness of Homer's simile, with respect to the succession of the generations of man,—which we have just quoted from Pope's elegant *Anglicization* of the old Grecian—it is, nevertheless, to be observed that man leaves behind him the evidence of his active existence, in the works of his hands and in the record of his knowledge and feelings, which influence the actions of his successors; and form the foundation of new discoveries, new combinations, new feelings, and new thoughts. Hence the endless "making of books" in a civilised state, detailing and representing all that man sees, and

imagines and feels, and does; for "the eye is not satisfied with seeing, nor the ear filled with hearing."

We believe that Mr. Charles Knight, the publisher, was the person who was chiefly instrumental in causing so many wood-cuts of interest and merit to be given in the "Penny Magazine." In the works published by Mr. Knight on his own account, he has most extensively availed himself of wood-engraving as a means of illustration; and has been not only a great employer, but a liberal encourager of designers and engravers on wood. The cuts contained in Knight and Co.'s editions of the "Pictorial Bible," "Pictorial Prayer Book," the "Arabian Nights," and the "Works and Biography of Shakspeare" are "beyond count." In the "Arabian Nights" and the "Shakspeare" are contained some of the best wood-engravings of the day.

(To be continued.)

DEATH OF JOHN LAINSON, ESQ., LATE ALDERMAN OF BREAD-STREET WARD.—On Monday morning, at an early hour, and after a most protracted illness, died John Lainson, Esq., at his residence, No. 56, Euston-square. The deceased gentleman for nearly ten years filled the office of Alderman of Bread-street ward, in which he had carried on business, under the firm of Lainson, White, and Co., for nearly half a century. He succeeded the late Mr. Alderman Atkins, in 1835, and served the office of sheriff in 1839. In 1842, the period (owing to the rejection of Alderman T. Wood) for his being chosen Lord Mayor arrived, he being the senior Alderman, but feeling himself incompetent to the duties of that office on account of ill health, he resigned the aldermanic gown, and Alderman Humphrey was elected Lord Mayor in his stead. His resignation caused one of the most severe contests known in the City for the vacant gown, which terminated in Mr. Hughes being elected, after a scrutiny which lasted several days. The deceased was also a magistrate for the county. He has left a widow and large family.

The people of the Canton of Zurich have sent in a petition to their Grand Council, demanding the expulsion of the Jesuits.

Three candidates have already announced themselves for the expected vacancy in Portsoken Ward, viz.:—Messrs. Salomons, D. W. Harvey, and M. Scales.

A despatch has been received at Lloyd's from the Admiralty, dated the 14th inst., enclosing the copy of a notice issued at Elinore to the effect, that the hour of midday at Greenwich will be made known to the masters of vessel in the Sound by dropping a ball on board the guard ship at Elinore.

In the Court of Exchequer on Tuesday, four causes connected with the Custom House frauds were summarily disposed of. The Attorney-General v. Morgan.—Verdict of single value for £655. Candy and Dean.—Verdict, by consent, for single value, £2000. Arrowsmith.—Verdict, by consent, for single value, £6204. Arrowsmith.—Verdict was taken for £4554. Making a total of £13,313.

In the case of the Attorney-General v. John Dean, for frauds on the Customs, a jury in the Court of Exchequer on Monday, found for the Crown, assessing the single value of the goods fraudulently imported at £2840, which renders defendant liable to thrice that amount of penalties.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, Friday.—The returns for the week exhibit full average supplies of English wheat, while the show of samples of that grain on sale to-day was good. For all descriptions, the demand was in a very sluggish state, and Monday's prices even barely supported. In foreign wheat, of which upwards of 12,000 quarters have come fresh to hand since our last, next to nothing was doing, and the rates had a downward tendency. The accounts from the country noticing fine growing showers, the demand for all spring corn was heavy, and prices were barely sustained. Superior malt sold steadily; other kinds slowly at previous currents.

ANIMALS.—English, West, 1910; Barley, 680; Oats, 7110 quarters. Irish: Wheat, —; Barley, 100; Oats, 10,090 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 12,330; Barley, 6610; Oats, 2710 qrs. Flour 5430 sacks; Malt, 6120 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 52s; ditto white, 48s to 52s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 48s; ditto white, 48s to 52s; rye, 38s to 42s; grinding barley, 30s to 32s; distilling ditto, 28s to 30s; malt, 34s to 36s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 62s; brown ditto 58s to 60s; K. g. malt and Ware, 60s to 62s; Chevalier, 64s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 24s; potatoe ditto, 22s to 24s; Youghal and Cors, black, 21s to 22s; ditto white, 22s to 24s; tick beans, 25s to 34s; harrow ditto, 31s to 35s; grey peas, 11s to 12s; mangle 31s to 32s; white, 30s to 40s; broad, 30s to 32s per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s to 52s; Suffolk, 1s. — to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire 38s to 40s, per 38 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 48s to 52s; Danish, red, 48s to 52s; white, 60s to 62s. In Bond.—Barley, 19s to 20s; oats, new 12s to 16s; ditto feed, 11s to 12s; beans, 19s to 19s; peas, 23s to 25s per quarter. Flour, America, 51s to 52s; Baltic 21s to 23s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Lined and canary seeds commanded a steady sale at prices quite equal to those obtained last week. In other seeds comparatively little was doing.

The following are the present rates:—Lined English sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 20s to 22s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 20s to 22s; hempseed, 25s to 30s per quarter; coriander, 40s to 42s; linseed, 12s to 14s; white clover, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4d per bushel; English rapeseed, 4s to 4d; 22s to 24s per last of ten quarters; Lined canes, English 45s to 48s 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 45s to 48s 10s per ton; canary 58s to 60s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 9d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 55s 9d; barley, 31s 10d; oats, 22s 6d; rye, 32s 4d; beans, 36s 11d; peas, 31s 1d.

Six Weeks Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 55s 7d; barley, 31s 2d; oats, 21s 5d; rye, 32s 4d; beans, 36s 7d; peas, 31s 10d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat 17s; barley, 7s; oats, 6s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 8s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

Tea.—N. & W. twelfth-twelfth the late large imports of tea, the demand for that article is steady at full prices. On Wednesday, 5530 packages were offered at auction, and nearly all sold—green at an advance on previous rates of from 1d to 2d per lb.

Sugar.—In West India qualities a large business has been doing this week, at full prices. Privately fine yellow India has sold at 64s to 66s; good 60s to 62s; low to middling, 58s to 60s; and brown 55s to 57s 6d per cwt. Mauritius and Bengal sugars have moved off slowly.

Coffee.—Only a moderate business has been doing in this market, and prices have undergone no material change. The value of good ordinary Ceylon is 48s to 49s per cwt.

Cocoa.—In this article very little is doing, and the rates are somewhat easier.

Rice.—Bengal is in demand, and the rates may be considered 3s per cwt. higher. 1000 pockets have sold at 11s for middling white.

Provisions.—The Irish butter market continues very heavy, and prices are on the decline. Limerick may be quoted at 7s to 7s 8d; and Waterford, 7s to 7s 8d per cwt. Foreign butter is equally dull, yet the rates are supported. The best cured bacon is in demand, but other kinds are a dull sale. In other provisions very little is doing.

Oils.—Lined oil is a dull sale, and may be purchased on easier terms, transactions having taken place at 25s 3d to 25s 6d per cwt.

Tallow.—This article is in active demand, at improving rates; those on the spot being 41s to 41s 3d, and for delivery, 42s per cwt.

Coal.—Ord's Redheugh, 19s; Old Tanfield, 18s; Tanfield Moor, 18s 6d; Townley, 19s 6d; West Wyham, 20s 6d; H. 10s; Lambton, 22s; Stewart's, 22s 3d. El. in 19s 6d per ton. Hops.—The supply of hops on offer still continues unusually small, yet the demand for them, arising from the improved plantation accounts, is inactive at late rates. In the duty on hutting has not been taken place. Sixty pockets, 48s to 48s 10s; Weald of Kent, 48s to 48s 10s; Mid Kent, 47s to 48s 10s; do bags, 47s to 48s 10s; East Kent pockets, 47s to 48s 10s; do ditto, 47s to 48s 10s.

Wool.—Since the conclusion of the sales a fair business has been doing in most kinds of wool, at full currents.

Potatoes.—New potatoes are selling readily at 8s to 10s per cwt. Very few old ones are on offer, and they produce from 8s to 10s per ton.

Smelt.—For the time of year, the supply of smelt on offer, in to-day's market was very limited, owing to which, and the large attendance of buyers, the beef trade was active at an advance on Monday's quotations of 2d per 8lbs. The fresh arrivals consisted of 60 Scots by sea, from Aberdeen. The numbers of sheep were only moderate, while the sale for them was steady, at full prices. Although the supply of lambs was good, the trade was decidedly brisk, and the current was the upward tendency. In calves, a good business was doing, at an advance of 4d, per 8lbs. Pigs moved off slowly at late rates. Milch cows were quoted at 22s to 24s, including their small calf.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beans, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality do, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime large oren, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime 3s 2d, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime coarse wooled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Southdown ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; neat small porkers, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; lambs, 4s 4d to 5s 4d. Suckling calves, 18s to 22s; and quarter old store pigs, 60s to 70s each. Beans, 37s; cows, 14s; sheep and lambs, 11,070; calves, 44s; pigs, 33s.

Neutrage and Lard.—We had a very moderate supply of each, kind of meat on sale to-day, while the demand was steady, at full prices. Per 8lb, by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 2d; prime small do, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; veal, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; lamb, 4s 2d to 5s 2d.

ROSE HARRIS.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

On the Stock Exchange, during the last two foreign post-days, the demand for foreign bills of exchange has considerably increased, the importations of foreign agricultural produce having already been large, and still larger arrivals of the same description of food being yet expected. It is therefore necessary to remit largely to the Continent in payment for these importations, and hence rises this increased demand for foreign bills of exchange. If, however, the value of our import trade be improving, it is satisfactory to observe, that there is a proportionable improvement in the value of our foreign exports, and the supply of bills on the Royal Exchange during this week has been fully equal to the demand for them, by which fact the rates of the foreign exchanges have been fairly supported. Another index of the precious metals is therefore rendered still necessary, to the payment of the balances due to us on our foreign commerce. At the present moment it is more than doubtful whether, in the face of a doubtful grain crop at home, this can long continue.

In the Money Market the doubtful state of the crops is beginning to make an impression particularly favourable to the British funds for there is evidently an indisposition to invest money largely in any description of them, although Consols are 4 per cent. above our last quotations of them, occasioned by coal enable purchases having been made, chiefly for the account of public bodies. As money, however, becomes scarcer, the annual income to be derived from it must from necessity become greater, and accordingly there has been a very demand since our last for the shares of the London Joint Stock Banking Association at improving prices. Of the Union Bank of London few shares are at present in the market for sale, and they cannot be purchased unless at higher prices. The same remark is applicable to those of the London and Westminster Bank. East India Stock has been purchased for the opening of the transfer books at higher prices, and Bank Stock fully maintains its late high value.

In the Share Market the usual amount of business has been again transacted, although it has not been very interesting to the public in general. Birmingham Stock is gradually resuming its former high value, having reached again £220. York and North Midland, Manchester and Leeds, and Northern and Eastern, are as severely depressed as they were last week. Some business has been done in the shares of the Newcastle and Darlington line, which was opened to the public a few days ago. In this channel a portion, at all events, of our surplus capital, continues to find profitable employment.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange purchases to a considerable amount have been again made in various descriptions of foreign securities, although no material improvement is observable in their prices. The continental capitalists still continue to make investments in Dutch, Danish, and Russian Bonds, which cause them to support their late high prices, and for the securities of the new States of America there is likewise a fair demand. Amongst the Chilean Bonds are at present the favourites for investment. Speculators have continued to amuse themselves by dealing in Mexican and in Spanish Bonds, but the strength of the Bulls and Bears have been so equally balanced, that the transactions of this week have made very little impression on their prices.

BRITISH FUNDS.—London and Westminster Bank, 26½ to —; London Joint Stock Bank, —; Commercial Bank of London, —; National Provincial Bank of England, —; Bank Stock, 195½; East India Stock, — to —; Union Bank of London, 13; Three per Cent. Consols, — to —; Three per Cent. Reduced, 99; Three and a Half per Cent, 181½; —; Three and a Half per Cent. New, — to —; Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 102½ to 103; Five per Cent., —; Long Annuities, 127 16 to —; India Bonds, 55 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 76 prem.; Consols for the Settlement, — to — ex-div.; National Bank of Ireland, 14 to 15; Consols for Opening, 99½ ex-div.; South Sea Stock, —; 4th and 5th Old Annuities, 99½; Union of Assurance, —; Provincial Bank of Ireland, —; Colonial Bank, —; British North American Bank, —.

FOREIGN BONDS AND SECURITIES.—Belgian, 104 to 105; Buenos Ayres, 36 to 37; Colombian Bonds, 13 to —; Venezuela, 42 to —; Greek Bonds, 10 to —; Mexico, 34 to 35; Portuguese 5 per Cent, 51; Peruvian, 27 to 28; Spanish 5 per Cent, 23½ to —; Spanish 3 per Cent, 24½ to 25; Dutch 2½ per Cent, 61½ to —; Dutch 5 per Cent, 100½; Russian

117 to 119; Austrian Bonds, 115 to 116; Danish, 90 to —; Brazilian, 82 to —; Chilean 105; Cuba 6 per Cent., —; Neapolitan, 104; Dutch 4 per Cent, 95.

PRICES OF SHARES.—Birmingham and Derby, 63 to 64; Scarborough Branch 20; Birmingham and Gloucester 94 to 95; Bristol and Exeter, 90 to 91; Eastern Counties, registered 134 to —; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 66 to 67; Great North of England 100 to 101; Great Western, 121½ to —; Hull and Selby, 59 to 60; London and Brighton 47½; London and Blackwall, 74; Greenwich, 74; Croydon, 19 to —; London and Birmingham Stock, 219 to 220; Manchester and Leeds, 107; Manchester and Birmingham 57 to —; South Western, 86 to —; Midland Counties, 95; North Midland, 95; Newcastle and Darlington, —; Northern and Eastern, 85; Paris and Rouen, 38½; Paris and Orleans, 38½; South Eastern and Dover, 54; York and Northcote, —; Dublin and Cahir, 54; Guildford Junction, —; Lancaster and Carlisle, 64 to 65; Chester and Holyhead, 64; North British, 34; Strathbury and Bala, —; Rouen and Havre 10 pm.; Caledonian, 4; Leeds and Bradford, —; Yarmouth and Norwich 22; Bristol and Gloucester, — to —; Liverpool and Manchester, —; Glasgow and Dumfries, —; York and North Midland, 122 to —; Guildford Junction, —; Norwich and Brandon, —; Grand Junction, —; Trent Valley, —; Carlisle, Dumfries, and Glasgow, par, —; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 44.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JUNE 17.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Antonio Acosta, as Consul General in the United Kingdom for the republic of Bolivia. The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Charles Maynard as Consul at Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, for the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JUNE 15.—Royal Regiment of Artillery: Second Captain A. Gossett to be Captain, vice Knabstall; First Lieut. G. D. Warburton to be Second Captain, vice Gossett, Second Lieut. the Hon. W. Kennedy to be First Lieutenant, vice Warburton.

WHITEHALL, April 26.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed Justinian Adcock, of Cambridge, Gent., and Joseph Edwin Hinds, of Newcastle-under-Lyme, in the county of Stafford, Gent., to be Masters Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—FREDERICK HIGHTINGTON WARD, Harbour-terrace Commercial-road, tallow-chandler.

BANKRUPT.—JOHN HOLLAND, Buxted, Sussex, draper. THOMAS LEAVER, Great Cornwell, Berkshire, baker. WILLIAM EDWARD DRAY, Heathfield, Sussex, grocer. HENRY and JOHN PEACOCK, Stockton upon Tees, Durham, grocers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—JAMES BRYSON, Batlagate, Linlithgowshire.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

BANKRUPT.—G. STENT, builder, Pleasant-place, Camberwell. J. SMITH, corn merchant, Southampton. W. MOWBRAY, butcher, Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire. M. SWEETLAND, baker, John-street, Finsbury square. J. TUCKER, ship owner, Sutton-street, Commercial-road East. G. CRAVEY, maltster, Wakefield, Yorkshire. E. HERON, butcher, Hartlepool, Durham. G. HARWOOD, draper, Chester.

BIRTHS.

At Toronto, Upper Canada, the lady of F. K. B. Beddome, Esq., of a daughter.—At his quinta, St. Yago, Cienfuegos, the lady of George de la Hoya, Esq., of a son. At the residence of Mr. Charles Maynard, of Port Elizabeth, the lady of the Rev. H. Rose, of a daughter.—At No. 6, Upper Berkeley street, Portman square, the wife of John Hicks, Esq., of a daughter.—The wife of Thomas Gruber, Esq., of Grosvenor Chambers, of a daughter.—At Stanway Hall, near Colchester, the wife of Cardinal Brewster, Esq., late of the Royal Regiment of a daughter.—In Welbeck street, the lady of Peregrine Birch, Esq., of a son.—At Edinburgh, the lady of Captain French, of the 26th Regiment of a son.—At 17, Gower-street, the lady of Thomas W. Greene, Esq., of a son.—At Beckenham lodge Kent, the lady of Hubert Warren, Esq., of a daughter.—At Stamford hill, the lady of Charles Frederick Weber, Esq., of a daughter.—In Guilford street, the lady of R. Bert Wharton, Esq., of a daughter.—At Edinburgh, the lady of D. L. Buro, Esq., of a daughter.—At Barton-house, Warwickshire, the lady of Frederick Coyle, Esq., of a daughter.—At Westborough, Norfolk, the lady of Major Warrand, of a son.—At 26, Edwards-square, Kensington, the lady of Cosmo Alexander Hepburne, Esq., of a son.—At Middlesex place, New-road, the lady of William Campbell, Esq., of a daughter.—At Clifton, the lady of Edward Wakefield, Esq., of a son, still born.

MARRIAGES.

At Rushy-park, near Melbourne, Port Phillip, Edward Barker, Esq., of Cape Schank, Port-Phillip, and of Aylesbury, Bucks, to Madeline Charlotte Skene, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Scott, Esq., of Trinity, Edinburgh.—At the residence of the British Minister in Switzerland, Wade Brown, Esq., of Monckton Farleigh-house, Wilts, to Selina, second daughter of Sir J. E. Barclay Wilton, Baronet, Governor of Van Diemen's Land.—At Chiswick Church, Alfred M. W. Christopher, of Jesus College, Cambridge, son of George Christopher Esq., of Chiswick, to Maria Francis Christopher, daughter of the late Thomas Christopher Esq., of London.—At St. John's, Bethnal-green, Lieutenant William Pretyman, R.N., of Ipswich, to Catherine Elliott, second daughter of Lieutenant Alexander Webb, R.N., of Haverley.—At Richmond, Surrey, Edward Slaughter, of John-street, Bedford-square, Esq., to Frances, second daughter of the late Sir Edward Mowbray, Bart.—At St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, John Jeffrey Stone, Esq., late of Calcutta, to Miss Mary Mulready Leake, of Bayswater.—At Trinity Church, Upper Chelsea, William Hunter, M.D., Surgeon Major, Coldstream Guards, to Helen, daughter of the late Rev. David Wilkie, minister of the parish of Cults, Fifeshire, and sister of the late Sir David Wilkie, R.A.—At the residence of the British Minister at Naples, Joseph Delafeld, Esq., eldest son of the late Joseph Delafeld, Esq., of Brynston square, London, to Eloisa daughter of the Cavaliere Biveri, of Naples.—At St. Mary's, Horse-ville March, Upper Canada, Hammett Hill Esq., of Hytown, son of the late John Wilkes Hill, Esq., of London, to Mary Anne, daughter of Hammett Fisher, Esq., of Horseville, Upper Canada.—At Regent-street, John Paton, Esq., of Ferrisburgh and Grandhoron, to Eliza Deborah youngest daughter of Thomas Burnett, Esq., advocate, Aberdeen.—At Grosvenor, Jersey, John Henry Esq., to Anna, daughter of the Rev. J. Beatty, of St. Saviour's, Jersey.—At St. Peter's Church, Hammersmith, Charles Frederick, third son of R. B. Pollard, Esq., of Blenheim House, Brompton, to Jane, youngest daughter of P. Esment, Esq., Theres-terrace, Hammersmith.—At St. John's Church, Adelaide, South Australia, Jacob Hagen, Esq., M.L.C., to Mary, second daughter of the late R. C. Baker, Esq., Lopen, Somersetshire.—At Stamford-hill Chapel, John Christie Esq., second son of R. Bert Christie, Esq., Claremont-crescent, Edinburgh, to Sarah Frances, youngest daughter of the late Nicholas Fitz Gerald, Esq., of Rathfarnham, county of Kildare, and of Holywell, county of Wexford, Ireland.—At St. Crux, York, William Western, Esq., of Portland place, Islington, to Nancy Wells, only daughter of the late George Kearton, Esq., of London.—At Lewisham Church, Mr. John Plance to Miss Emma Pridy, both of Duck-head, Bermuda.

DEATHS.

At Garreth-house, Dumbartonshire, Lady Campbell, wife of Sir Archibald Campbell, of Succoth, Bart.—At addition-terrace Kensington, John Baird, Esq., of Newcastle upon-Tyne, Senior Surgeon to the Infirmary in that town.—At Watford, in the 58th year of his age, Frederick, the youngest son of Thomas Rhodes, Esq., of Handsworth, Staffordshire.—At the vicarage, Great Bedford, Wilts, Ann, the wife of the Rev. John Ward, M.A., and eldest daughter of Samuel Merriam, M.D. of Brook street, Grosvenor-square.—At Hunt Court, of the prevailing fever, in the 26th year of his age, George Augustus Meggs, eldest son of George Meggs, Esq., of Alverstoke, Hants.—At Leeds, in his 27th year, Frederic Frederick eldest son of the late William Robert Slater, Esq., Assistant-Commissioner of the Poor, of Leeds, Esq., of Bradford, of whom he was the only son.—At the Hotel de la Cour, Paris, Agnes, daughter of a French nobleman, Basil John Leigh, eldest son, also, aged 8 years, George Alexander brother of the above, and second and only son of Basil Heron Goldie, of the Ordnance office, Tower, and of Goldie Leigh, Plumstead, Kent, and grandsons of the late Lieutenant-General Thomas Goldie, of Goldie Leigh, near Dumfries.—After a few days' illness, Anna Maria, relict of Philip Western Wood, Esq., and daughter of the late John Cowley, Esq., of Guildford-street, aged 85.—Emily, the wife of Philip Hughes, Esq., 25, Fitzroy-square.—In the 23rd year of her age, Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Charrington Esq.—At his residence, No. 59, Euston-square, John Laitson, Esq., late Alderman of the Ward of Bread-street, aged 55.—At the Hotel de la Cour, Brussels, the wife of the late Colonel Dupper, of the 1st Life Guards, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, Al. Halmady Blackmore, Yorkshire, George Fintolt, Esq., Paymaster and Purser in the Royal Navy.—At Blackheath, Charlotte Powell, the only daughter of J. Bannister, Esq., of Colchill-street, Euston-square.—At Oxford, Cecilia, wife of the Rev. Richard Harrington, D.D., Principal of Brasenose.—At Blackheath-park, Emma, second daughter of the late Robert Bill, Esq.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday Evening.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—M. PERROT has the honour to inform the Nobility, Subscribers his Friends, and the Public, that his BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, JUNE 27. He is happy to be able to state that he has secured for that occasion the invaluable assistance of the celebrated tenor, Sir M. Moriani. The performance will commence with Donizetti's favourite Opera, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR; the part of Edgardo by Sir Moriani; Enrico, Sir. Fornasari; Belchert, Sir. Paltoni; and Lucia, Mde. Pervani. This Opera will be followed by various entertainments, in which the principal artists of Her Majesty's Theatre will appear. In the course of the evening a DIVERSITY of MIRTH, which will be a source of great amusement, and "Les Deux Femmes" by Mlle. Fanny Kissler and Mlle. Ferni. To conclude with (second time) the entirely new Ballet by M. Perrot, (the music by Sir. Pugin), entitled ZELIA, OU LA NYMPHE DE DIANE (the new scenery by Mr. W. Grieve), in which Mlle. Ceria, Messrs. Scheffer, Plunkett, MM. St. Leon and Perrot will appear.—Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box Office, Opera Comedienne. Doors open at Seven; the Opera will commence at Half-past Seven.

THE EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS. Suffolk-street, Pall mall East, is NOW OPEN DAILY from Nine A.M. till Dark. Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 1s. EDWARD HASSELL, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS. The Tenth Annual Exhibition is now open, at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, next the British Institution.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. From nine o'clock.

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

ROSHERVILLE GARDENS, near GRAVESEND.—These Delightful and Romantic GARDENS are DAILY OPEN to the Public ADMISSION, SIXPENCE each. A full Military and Quadrille Band is in constant attendance, and the Dancing is conducted by Baron Nathan, Master of the Ceremonies Refreshments of every description, and of the best quality, both hot and cold, will be served under the direction of Mr. LITTLEJOHN, of King William-street, London, at very moderate prices.—May 31, 1844.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Seventh Concert will take place on MONDAY Evening, when will be performed, Mozart's Symphony in C (No. 1), Haydn's in B flat (No. 9), Beethoven's Overture to Egmont and Sebastian Bach's Overture and Suite. Solo Performers: Pianoforte, Dr. Mendelssohn Bartholdy; Violin Mr. Blagrove; Violoncello, Signor Piatti Vocals, Madame A. Thillon, Miss M. B. Haves and Miss M. B. Haves. Leader, Mr. Loder. Conductor, Dr. Mendelssohn Bartholdy.—Single Tickets, One Guinea, and Double Tickets, 41 10s, to be had of Messrs. CHAMBER and Co., Regent-street.

MR. LOVER'S IRISH MORNING, under distinguished patronage.—MR. LOVER begs to announce that he will give a MORNING ENTERTAINMENT, being his first and only morning on this season, in consequence of his provincial engagements, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on FRIDAY next, June 28, to commence at 2 o'clock, when he will have the honour of presenting his illustrations of national character, anecdote, and melody in a selected entertainment, which will (by desire) comprise the favourite anecdotes and music of both his evening entertainments and several new songs. Mr. Lover will be assisted by Miss Cubitt and Miss Rollo Dickson. Tickets 2s. 6d., reserved seats, 4s., to be had of the principal music-sellers.

GRAND POLKA BALL, under Royal and Distinguished Patronage.—MRS. JAMES RAE has the honour to announce that her GRAND FANCY and FULL DRESS POLKA BALL will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on THURSDAY Next, the 27th inst.—Tickets Half-a-guinea each, to be had only of Mrs. James Rae, 16, Manchester-square, where the names of the Ladies Patronesses can be ascertained.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—On FRIDAY Evening next, the 28th June, 1844, will be performed DR. F. MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLOMY'S ORATORIO, ST. PAUL, to be conducted by the Composer. Principal Vocal Performers: Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Dolby, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Novello, and Herr Staudigl. The Band and Chorus will consist of above Five Hundred Performers. Tickets 3s. each; Gallery Reserved Seats, 5s.; Area Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d. each. May be had of the principal Music-sellers; of Mr. Bosely, 53, Charing-cross; Mr. Mitchell, 29, Charing cross; and of Mr. Rios, 102, Strand, opposite Exeter-hall. THOMAS BREWER, Hon. Sec.

TO the LADIES.—Madame TUSSAUD'S NATIONAL GROUP, in honour of her Majesty and the illustrious Wellington.—The Queen and Prince Albert are supposed to be offering to the hero the honours he so well deserves, surrounded by Sovereigns in amity with England, supported by the great characters of the day, in splendid costumes, consisting of eighteen figures.—This exhibition, in its present state, is one of the very best sights in the metropolis, as it abounds with such a variety of objects that it is a matter of surprise how so many things could have been collected together.—Times. Admission, 1s. Napoleon Rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven in the morning till Ten at night. Concert at Eight.

MIDSUMMER HOLIDAYS.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LONGBOTTOM'S PHYSIOSCOPE exhibits the human face, with its varied expressions, on a gigantic scale, curiously contrasted with the living man. The OPAQUE MICROSCOPE magnifies effectively a succession of WORKS of the FINE ARTS; also, casts of ANCIENT INSCRIPTIONS taken by Miss Wilson from the WALLS of the TOWER of LONDON, cut by Lord Guilford Dudley, and other State Prisoners. The DAILY POPULAR LECTURES, and other State Prisoners. The HYDRO ELECTRIC MACHINE, DIVING BELL, and DIVER. NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c., &c. The Music is conducted by Mr. T. Wallis, Mus. Doc.—Admission, One Shilling Schools, Half price.

ROYAL DISPENSARY for DISEASES of the EAR, Dean-street, Soho-square. Patron.—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN. Vice Patron.—His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT, K.G.

A GRAND PETE CHAMBER, FANCY FAIR, and MORNING CONCERT, under the patronage of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland, the Marchioness of Ailesbury and Londonderry, the Countess De St. Aulaire, Vice under the patronage of the Duchess of Cambridge, the 29th inst., in Colonel Miles's Grounds, Regent's Park, in aid of the above institution. The Concert will be on a large scale and conducted by M. Benedict. Tickets, 5s. each, may be had at the Dispensary, and at the principal Libraries and Music-sellers. HENRY S. SMYTH Secretary.

MR. C. E. HORN'S VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT on SATURDAY, JUNE the 29th, in the Great Lecture Room, at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, No. 309, Regent-street. The First Part will consist of Musical Illustrations of Shakespeare, by Vocal and Instrumental Music, being No. 1 of a series devoted to the works of the Immortal Poet. The Words by George Soane, F.R.S.; the Music entirely new, by C. E. Horn. Composed expressly for the occasion. Introductory Music, expressive of the 8-ven Ages, as portrayed by Shakespeare; Hymn of the Shadows; concluding with The Apotheosis of the Spirit.—Second Part consisting, by particular request, of Songs, Duets, Trios, and Glee, from different MSS. and published compositions of C. E. Horn (first time of performing in public). Mr. C. E. Horn will preside at the Piano-forte, accompanied by a select orchestra. Doors open at Half-past Seven; to commence at Eight o'clock. Particulars will be duly announced. Lower reserved seats, 5s. each. Tickets for upper seats, 3s.; to be had of Mr. Hoare, No. 70 Great Russell-street, Brompton; at the Polytechnic Institution, No. 309, Regent-street; and principal Music Shops.

STOCKS CONTINUE TO ADVANCE IN DEMAND, SO DO THE PATENT ELASTIC OR ALBERT CRAVATS, the Public having found both judicious investments. The Cravat is not made of bristles, India rubber, or whalebone, or spiral wires but of a beautiful light frame, of the exact shape of the neck, so that there can be no pressure on the throat—a desideratum never before obtained.—A. N. Hughes and Co., Patenteers, at the Manu factory, 247, High Holborn.

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A MIDSUMMER GIFT, and Sent Post Free.—W. S. LINCOLN'S Midsummer Catalogue of CHEAP BOOKS of all kinds, comprising also a few from the library of Southern, is a Post Laureate, will be ready on Monday next; and, as usual, sent gratis and post-free to any part of town or country to applicants for the same. — 3, Cheltenham place, Westminster-road.

CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL: the First Volume of the New Series, price 4s. 6d. Handsomely bound in Embossed Cloth, specially designed for the work. The Volume will contain about 250 distinct Articles of an entertaining and instructive kind, and will form a handsome and portable Library Volume every half-year.

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JULIEN'S ORIGINAL POLKA.—The fifth edition of JULIEN'S original POLKA is now published. The immense success of this celebrated dance having induced many unprincipled persons to sell to the public spurious imitations, Mr. Julien has published the original Polka at his own office, 3, Maddox-street, Bond-street; and, in order to secure the public against the possibility of purchasing the false copies published under so many disguised forms, he has attached his signature to each copy of his original Polka. None can therefore be relied on which have not his autograph. Correct copies of Julien's original Polka to be had only of the respectable music sellers in the kingdom, by asking for Julien's original Polka, signed by the author.

DR. CULVERWELL'S "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE." Elegant pocket edition, with Engravings, price 1s. 1 by post, 1s. 6d.

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THE WANDERING JEW. By EUGENE SUE.—LE COURRIER DE L'EUROPE. Bohain's French Newspaper, on SATURDAY, the 29th of JUNE, will commence the Textual Reprint of "LE JUIF ERRANT" (by the author of "Les Mysteres de Paris"), so impudently expected by all European readers, and for the copyright of which 100,000 francs have been paid. "Le Courrier de l'Europe" contains all the news of the week; the best articles from all the Paris journals; and will be sent to the subscribers in weekly parcels, 6d. per quarter, received at the Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand; by JOSEPH TOMAS, 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill, London; and by all Booksellers and Newsagents. * * * Immediate orders should be given for "Le Courrier de l'Europe" by those who desire to have the commencement of "Le Jui Errant," as the number printed is limited to the number of subscribers.

RAILWAY BELL AND ADVERTISER.—TIME TABLES of every Railway in the Kingdom will appear in the Stamped Edition of the RAILWAY BELL, published every SATURDAY commencing 29th JUNE, containing an Epitome of the News of the Week.

IRRIGATION.—FIVE ORIGINAL COLOURED PLANS of IRRIGATED MEADOWS, ILLUSTRATIVE of Mr. J. HARDING'S SYSTEM of IRRIGATION, with Descriptions to each, appear in "The Farmer's Magazine" for June which contains upwards of thirty articles on Practical Farming and Grazing by the most experienced agriculturists of the day. A highly-finished Steel Engraving of PIGS EXHIBED BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, at the Smithfield Cattle Show, with Horticultural Calendar, and a Review of the Corn Trade, &c. &c. The Agricultural Tour of Mr. Coleman (from the United States) is continued, and embraces the following subjects:—English Capital, Appearance of the Country, Hedges and Enclosures, Iron and Sunken Fences, English Parks, Ornamental Shrubs and Flowers, Climate of England, Agricultural Population.—Office, 24, Norfolk-street.

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THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE, for JUNE, 1844, is embellished with—Plate I. THREE SUFFOLK AND BERKSHIRE PIGS, bred by and the property of PRINCE ALBERT; Plate II. PLANS ILLUSTRATIVE OF MR. HARDING'S SYSTEM OF IRRIGATION.

INTERESTING TO LADIES. To Messrs. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London.

PERCY PLACE, LANDPORT FORTMOUTH, April 4th, 1844

ECONOMY, CLEANLINESS, CONVENIENCE, AND DESPATCH.

THE GAS KETTLE, for BOILING WATER, WARMING MILK, and STEAMING EGGS in SIX MINUTES, at an EXPENSE of LESS than a FARTHING.—Nothing can be more valuable or useful than this instrument, especially during the Summer Season, when to light a fire for the purpose only of boiling water is exceedingly inconvenient and very extravagant; with the GAS KETTLE sufficient water may be boiled for a large family in eight minutes, without smoke or smell, at an expense of LESS than a FARTHING. It may be seen in constant action at the LIGHT HOUSE, 21, STRAND and will be sent to any address on receipt of a Post-office order, payable to JONES and Co. One quart, 21s.; Two quarts, 31s.; one gallon, 40s. The Original and only Manufacturer for the Best Instantaneous Lights.

WORTH NOTICE.—To be SOLD for £320, a LEASEHOLD ESTATE of FIVE HOUSES, near Goswell-street, producing £72 per annum, clear of the ground rent; term unexpired 40 years. Some of the tenants have been in many years. Price, only £320.—Apply to Mr. DICK, 11, Bell-alley, opposite the new Church, Goswell-street, London.

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NOTICE TO INVENTORS.—Office for Patents of Inventions and Registrations of Designs, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields.—The printed Instructions, gratis, and every information upon the subject of Protection for Inventions, either by Letters Patent or the Designs Act, may be had by applying personally, or by letter, pre paid, to Mr. ALEX. PRINCE, at the Office, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

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JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

CHASTON'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLAISTERS are generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate either Hard or Soft CORNS. From their elastic quality, they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and sold by B. CHASTON, Chemist, Walston, Norfolk. N.B.—On receipt of thirteen postage stamps (free), a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the Kingdom.

NECESSARY PRECAUTION.—CONSUMERS OF BRANDY are respectfully informed that J. T. BETTS, Jun., and Co. will not be responsible for any bottled Brandy that is not protected against fraudulent substitution by the Patent Metallic Capsules, embossed with the words "Bett's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield Bars." Sold by the most respectable Wine and Spirit Merchants in town and country at 3s. 6d. per bottle, the bottle included.

EAU DE COLOGNE, 10s. per case of six, or 2s. singly, which, since its first preparation, in 1769, has maintained an undisturbed supremacy over all other distilled compounds, can be had genuine, as prepared from the original recipe, by application to H. BREIDENBACH, 88, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, and manufacturer at Cologne. This Eau de Cologne is no spurious imitation of Farina's, but the genuine article itself, and as such defies all competition.

DENTAL SURGERY, 32, Haymarket, St. James's.—MESSRS. MOSLEY, Surgeon Dentists (by appointment to his Majesty the King of Hanover), may be consulted daily, as usual, 32, Haymarket. Their Terrestrial Artificial Teeth fixed without springs or wires, for saving the adjoining teeth, and guaranteed to retain their color during the life of the patient. Teeth filled with gold, however large the cavity; loose teeth fastened without ligatures; children's teeth regulated, and every operation relating to dental surgery.—Ossington, 32, Haymarket, St. James's.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the licenses in only 11s. per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter post paid) a sh. 6d.

"LA SYLPHIDE" PARASOL can be closed instantaneously, without moving either hand. W. and J. SANGSTER beg to inform the public that they have obtained Her Majesty's Letters Patent for the above invention, which from its utility and simplicity is expected to be generally adopted in preference to the inconvenient method hitherto in use. The extensive orders already received for "La Sylphide," have enabled the patentees to submit it to the public without any additional charge.—W. and J. SANGSTER, Patentees, 140, Regent-street.

CUSTARDS WITHOUT TROUBLE.—Neither Sugar nor Eggs are required with ORRIDGE'S CUSTARD POWDER; the addition of boiling Milk is sufficient to produce Custards of the most delicious flavour, far more wholesome and economical than those prepared by the old process, and not to be surpassed in richness. A more perfect article is impossible. Prepared by ORRIDGE, Chemist to the Queen, Broadway, Deptford, in boxes, 1s. 2s., and 5s. each; sold also by EDWARDS, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard and all Chemists.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.—PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND is a speedy and sure cure for those painful annoyances, without cutting or pain. It is a luxury to the tenderest feet, acting on the Corn with the most gentle pressure, producing a delightful relief, and entirely eradicating both Corns and Bunions. Prepared by JOHN FOX, in boxes, at 1s. 3d., or three in one, for 2s. 9d., and to be had of C. KING, No. 7, Napier-street, East, Hoxton, and all wholesale and retail medicine vendors in town and country. The genuine has the name of John Fox on the Government Stamp. A 2s. 9d. box cures the most obdurate Corns.—Ask for Paul's Every Man's Friend.

DINNER SERVICES, TABLE GLASS, &c.—SANDER and CO., 319 and 320, Holborn (corner of Southampton Buildings, and opposite Gray's-inn-gate), have constantly on view the largest stock in London of Table glass, plain or elegantly cut; Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Services and Toilet Sets in China, Ironstone, and Earthenware; Ornamental China, Papier Maché and Iron Tea Trays; Chandeliers, Lustres; Argand, Solar, and Vesta Lamps; Hall Lanterns, stained or plain; Alabaster Figures, Vases, &c. Parties favouring this establishment with a visit, will obtain every information relative to prices, and will not be importuned to make purchases. Goods delivered in town and at the docks carriage free.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Price 4s. 6d. Patronised by her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Mr. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM, for Stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed.—Prepared only by Mr. THOMAS, Surgeon Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street. Price 4s. 6d., and can be sent by post. Mr. THOMAS continues to supply the Loss of Teeth on his new system of self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever. At home from Eleven till Four.

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and MYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hair not coming loose, 1s. An improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristle, which does not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes, of improved gradations and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The genuine Myrna sponge, with its preserving and curative properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importation, dispensing with all intermediate parts, profits, and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Myrna Sponge. Only at METCALFE'S sole establishment, 130 B. Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.—Caution: Beware of the words, "from Metcalfe's," adopted by some houses.

FOREIGN WINES greatly REDUCED in Price, for Cash, on delivery.

Sherry (pale or brown) at 21s, 25s, 30s, 35s, and 40s per dozen.
Port (from the wood) 23s, 26s, 30s, and 34s do.
Ditto (crusted) 26s, 30s, 35s, and 40s do.
Madeira 27s, 40s, and 48s do.
Claret 30s, 40s, 50s, and 60s do.
Champagne (in pints, 2s extra) 40s, 50s, and 70s do.
Buccellas, 27s; Vidonia, 24s; Lisbon (dry or sweet), 24s; Marsala, 21s; Cape, 15s per doz. Bottles, 1s 6d per dozen, the price of old ones. Hampers at the rate of 9d per dozen, in quantities of one dozen and upwards. The Wines are warranted genuine in quality and flavour, and those at only one price the finest imported; any not approved of exchanged, or the money returned. Orders per post must be accompanied by a remittance. Continuing thus to offer Wines on cash terms only, we solicit the attention of those who may fear to purchase through an advertisement to the fact that, in a most extensive sale in town and country, in two instances during the last twelve months (and this in the lowest price in vogue) we have been required to make an exchange.—Samples can be tasted at the Office.—CORNWALL and CO., 14 Walbrook, City.

SELF MEASUREMENT. Country residents will duly estimate the convenience of the following plan, by which they may secure a perfect fit. Orders executed with dispatch and exactness.

DIRECTIONS FOR COAT.

From 1 to 2 and on to 3 for full length; from 4 to 5 for elbow point, and to 6 for sleeve length; round the arm at 5, and wrist at 6; round the breast at 7, under the coat; and waist at 2, under the coat.

VESTS.

From 1 over the shoulder to rest length in front, with Breast and Waist measure as indicated in coat measurement.

TRousERS.

Full length from top at the hip to B; from A to B for length between the legs; round the waist, and round the bottom at B, as desired; giving 3 inches will ensure a correct fit.

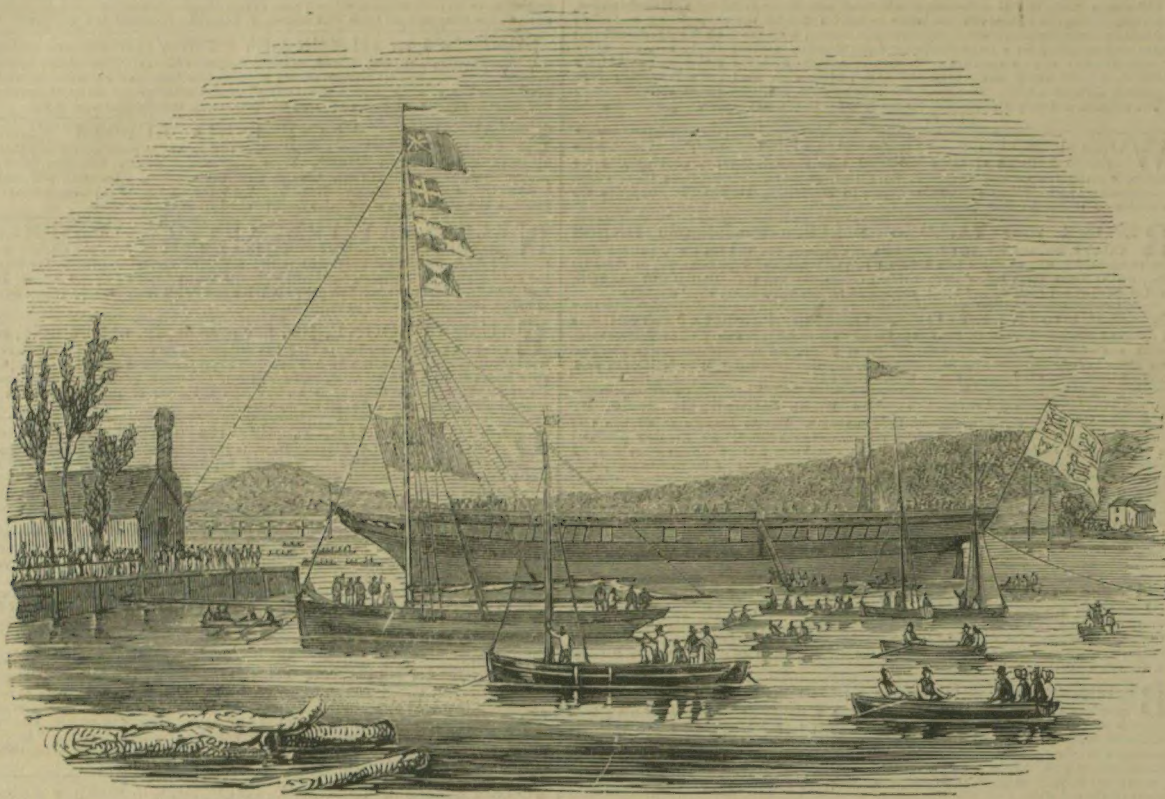
READY-MADE.

MADE TO MEASURE.

IMPORTANT.—Any article purchased, or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, money returned.

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Woollen Drapers Outfitters General Warehousemen, 154, Minster, and 86, Aldgate, City, opposite the church. CAUTION.—E. Moses and Son are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the unprincipled man-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion whatever with any other Establishment; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should call, or send to 154, Minster, or 86, Aldgate, opposite the church to prevent disappointment, &c.

N.B. No Business transacted at this Establishment from Friday at sunset until sunset on Saturday, when Business is resumed until twelve o'clock.



LAUNCH OF "THE WATERWITCH," AT COWES.

LAUNCH OF "THE WATERWITCH."

It is well known to our nautical readers, that Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, has of late made considerable advances in naval architecture, whilst it has long been famed for the superior sailing qualities and beauty of the models constructed within its port. The perfect symmetry of the *Waterwitch* has often been the theme of admiration; and during the present session of Parliament has called forth many encomiums as to her superior sailing qualities, from members of the House of Commons, officers of the British Navy. Among the speeches we quote the following from two gallant members:—

"The finest and fastest brig he (Capt. Rous) had seen in our navy was the *Waterwitch*, which was built by Mr. Joseph White, and was purchased into the service eight or nine years ago. She was five years on the Coast of Africa, and the last year the Admiralty required from the Portsmouth Dockyard, an estimate of the expense of putting her into a complete state of repair. The surveyor reported that her repairs would cost about £6400, and that she was in the worst possible condition. It was supposed that the Admiralty would have ordered her to be broken up; but Mr. White, of Cowes, the builder, having heard of the circumstance, informed the Admiralty that he would take the contract on his hands, and complete the repairs for one half the estimate given by the surveyor at Portsmouth. He mentioned this fact, to show that little dependence could be placed upon reports from the Dockyard authorities respecting vessels not built by themselves."

Sir Charles Napier said:—"Look at the case of the *Waterwitch*; at first the Admiralty refused to buy her, at length they did purchase her, and sent her to the coast of Africa, where she remained five years, and returned with all her sails, masts, and rigging, as equipped by a private builder, Mr. White, of Cowes, perfect. The services she had performed were almost beyond belief; and the number of slaves she captured, pursuant to the treaties effected by the noble lord, the member for Tiverton, showed the necessity of sending out vessels of the class of the *Waterwitch* to the African coast."

We have made these extracts from the speeches of two gallant members, to show the character and position which this vessel enjoyed in the navy, of which she was then so distinguished an ornament, also in consequence of the opinion entertained of her by the Lords of the Admiralty, which has induced them to cause five new experimental twelve-gun brigs to be built in her Majesty's dockyards, four of which by their own naval architects, and the other by the builder of the *Waterwitch*.

Tuesday last was the anniversary of the battle of *Waterloo*, also of the first launching of the *Waterwitch* in 1832; and, as fate would have it, it was the day on which this brig was again to be restored to the navy, after having undergone a thorough overhaul and repair. So great has been her fame, that since she was hauled up for repair, she has been visited almost daily by every visitor and nautical person in the vicinity; and on the day fixed for her launching, all the scientific men of the neighbourhood were attracted to Cowes. On this occasion, the spectators were numerous, the day auspiciously fine, and the river covered with boats full of company. The flag-staffs on both shores of the Medina, as well as the several yachts and vessels were gallantly dressed with their flags, and all appeared as if, as in fact she was, the public's own vessel. At noon, every preparation having been made, she was let loose; there was no coyness with her ladyship, for she rushed along the inclined plane of nearly 400 feet, ere she touched ocean's brine, as if she knew it was her own, and that she had no equal on it; the waters received her

as their queen, and she now sits on the water like a sea-bird, floats like a thing of air, and will in a few days be ready to contest for superiority with the others. The following are her dimensions:—Length of gun-deck, 90 feet 1 inch; extreme breadth, 29 feet 4 inches. We observed on board several of her former shipmates, her boatswain, her pilot, and many shipwrights who had worked on her when she was first constructed. The "Corkers" and all Cowes pilots say neither of the new ones will be able to hold a candle to her, and they have a pretty good idea of what the water likes.

It is a singular coincidence that the *Pantolon*, built by Sir Wm. Symonds, was taken into her Majesty's Basin at Portsmouth on the anniversary of the launching of the *Waterwitch*.

The *Waterwitch*, on leaving her cradle, was taken in tow by her Majesty's steam-tug *Echo*, and proceeded out of the harbour, when she glided along without even disturbing the smooth surface of the water, or causing a ripple to be seen, the weight alone of her hawsers apparently causing her to go a-head; and, notwithstanding the steamers had full power on her, she could not at any time bring the tow-ropes taut.

Among the distinguished company present was Joseph Weld, Esq., of the Royal Yacht Squadron's cutter *Alarm*. It was his spirited professional abilities led Lord Belfast, the noble Vice-Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, to build the *Waterwitch*.

FESTIVITIES AT WORSLEY.—MAJORITY OF GEORGE EGERTON, ESQ.

On Saturday last, George Granville Francis Egerton, Esq., eldest son of Lord and Lady Francis Egerton, attained his majority; and the day was celebrated with festivities which will perpetuate its remembrance in the minds of the youngest inhabitants of this generation—the oldest living inhabitants of a future day. It was the desire of Lord Francis, that the occasion should be made one of popular enjoyment, in and out of doors, through the medium of old English fare and hospitality, and old English sports and pastimes, to the thousands of tenants, dependants, workpeople, including the officers of the various coalpits in the estates, the numerous body of men employed on the Bridgewater Canal, and those also engaged in maintaining the navigation or keeping up the traffic along the Mersey and Irwell navigation. These, with the inhabitants generally of Worsley, Ellenbrook, Dean, Wal-laden Moor, &c., at each of which places there are Sunday and infant schools, mainly established and supported by Lady Francis Egerton, poured forth by all sorts of conveyances towards the park of Worsley—the scene of the principal festivities of the day; and by noon, when the sports commenced, there must have been from 8000 to 9000 persons assembled in the park of Worsley.

In what is called the Worsley Yard, near the Bridgewater Canal and warehouses, stood a spacious pavilion or marquee, capable of containing between 3000 and 4000 persons, gallily decorated with union jacks, British ensigns, and other flags; similar flags, colours, streamers, &c., might be seen waving from every high building in the neigh-

bourhood, including the old and the new halls, the brick hall, the site of the new church, the Bridgewater warehouses, the collieries, the houses of the principal agents, superintendents, &c., in Worsley, and from many a tall tree for miles around. On an eminence in the New Hall Park were placed four brass cannon, six-pounders, belonging to Lord Francis Egerton's yacht, the *Menai*; and throughout the day, at intervals, these cannon with their "brazen throats" continued to

Rattle the welkin's ear, and mock the deep-mouth'd thunder.

Between 500 and 600 pounds of gunpowder were expended, and it was necessary to procure a large supply of coarse blasting powder from the collieries, in order to maintain this noisy revelry till night-fall.

In commemoration of these natal festivities, Lord Francis Egerton had a very handsome medal executed, by Messrs. Hammond, Turner, and Sons, of Manchester and Birmingham. Of these about 4000 were struck in white metal, besides a few in silver and bronze for the family and friends; and some in each metal were deposited in the foundation-stone of the new church of St. Mark's. Throughout the day, almost every person wore one of these medals suspended by a piece of white ribbon, from a button-hole of the coat or at the breast.

The first public proceeding, in which Lord and Lady Francis Egerton, their family and guests, were engaged, was the laying the stone of a new church on the Worsley estate, which is to be erected, furnished, and we believe endowed, at the sole cost of Lord Francis Egerton, who also gives the site, an eminence in the Cross Field. The church will be an elegant stone edifice, in the decorated style, of the 13th and 14th centuries: it is to be named St. Mark's, and will afford accommodation to between 500 and 600 persons. The architects are Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, of London. The impressive ceremony of laying the stone was performed by Mr. George Egerton, with the due forms, in the presence of a large assemblage of persons.

The out-door sports and pastimes were then commenced in a large field behind the Bridgewater Hotel, Worsley: they included competition for prizes in old English games, as quoiting, putting the stone, hutch and kick, pole-climbing, Lancashire hornpipe dancing, &c.

These sports being terminated, a procession was formed to the Dinner Pavilion, erected in the Worsley yard, adjoining the warehouses and canal. Its dimensions were about 186 feet by 120 feet; and the height in the centre was about 44 feet. The outer covering was of canvas, and this was lined throughout with blue, pink, and white calico, in alternate stripes. Upwards of 10,000 yards of calico were used in the erection. The roof was supported by colonnades of five pillars each, festooned with ivy and other evergreens.

The general arrangement of the vast area is shown in our engraving. There were 192 tables, besides those on the dais, seating, on an average, 15 persons at each, so that upwards of 3000 persons were present. The provisions consisted of 3800lb. of roast beef and mutton, besides three barons of beef, weighing 400lbs. each; three whole sheep, weighing about 100lb. each; 150 substantial meat pies, and 4000lb. of bread. There were also 180 plum-puddings, weighing altogether about 17 cwt., which were wheeled into the pavilion in barrows. The liquors consisted of 360 gallons of porter, 1296 gallons of ale, 54 gallons of ginger-beer, and 36 gallons of lemonade.

The chair was most ably filled during the dinner by Mr. Loch, M.P.; and was then taken by Lord Francis Egerton, whose health, together with prosperity to Mr. George Egerton, and the health of Lady Francis Egerton, were drunk with great enthusiasm. The company then quitted the pavilion, which was speedily cleared of the remains of the dinner; and in their stead were placed the tea equipages for the wives and daughters of the workmen, &c., nearly 2000 in number.

Meanwhile, the sports were resumed in the field behind the Bridgewater Hotel, and kept up with great spirit till between eight and nine o'clock; and the day's festivities concluded with a splendid display of fireworks. There were also similar rejoicings at Runcorn and Warrington.

We have abridged the preceding details of this truly old English celebration from the *Manchester Guardian*.

JUNE.

A TRIPLE SONNET.

I.
Fair Season! sacred to the blushing flow'r,
Whose leaves were stain'd by Venus' wounded feet
When her Adonis she would save—most meet
For ev'ry bird too, in both grove and bow'r,
To send its minstrelsy forth, loud and sweet,—
Thee, with as fond but meaner music's pow'r,
We welcome, and thy gen'rous advent greet!
Thou bring'st with Thee an Alchymy most strange
Compounded of the sweetest things on earth—
Through the wide round of vast creation's range,
Or circling dance of its eternal change,
No Mouth like Thee, produces at a birth
Such fruits and flowers—melody and joy,—
Which, it would seem no Winter might destroy!

II.
And yet—amidst thy garland of delights,
'Tis sad to find some lurking poison there—
Thy nightingales may sweetly sing o' nights
By day thy humblest flow'rs may seem most fair;—
But in some secret place we may espy
The deadly nightshade* crawling o'er thy bloom!
As an unhappy, melancholy sigh,
Will ev'n amidst the gayest revelry,
Upheave the heart with sad foreboding gloom,
And tell it that its time is near to die!
Thus, o'er the brightest sun will come eclipse—
Sorrow's a weed will nestle amid flow'rs—
And while we fancy sweets are on our lips,
'Tis then, perhaps, we taste Life's sharpest sou'rs!

III.
Besides, fair June! thou't hardly present here
Before thou sing'st the cadence of the year!
Thou't like a verdurous mountain top, which won,
By many a joyous step, on further side
Presents a prospect, and a dreary one
Contrasted with the path we'd upward plied!
Full soon will day beyond thy crowning height
Begin to fade before the length'ning night!
And though thou promisest the golden field,
And all the fruit that Autumn ripe can yield,—
Still 'tis a hast'ning to the gloomy time
When the brown year will wear December's snow!
Sad emblem that when Man doth reach his prime,
Down—down the Hill of Life his steps must go!

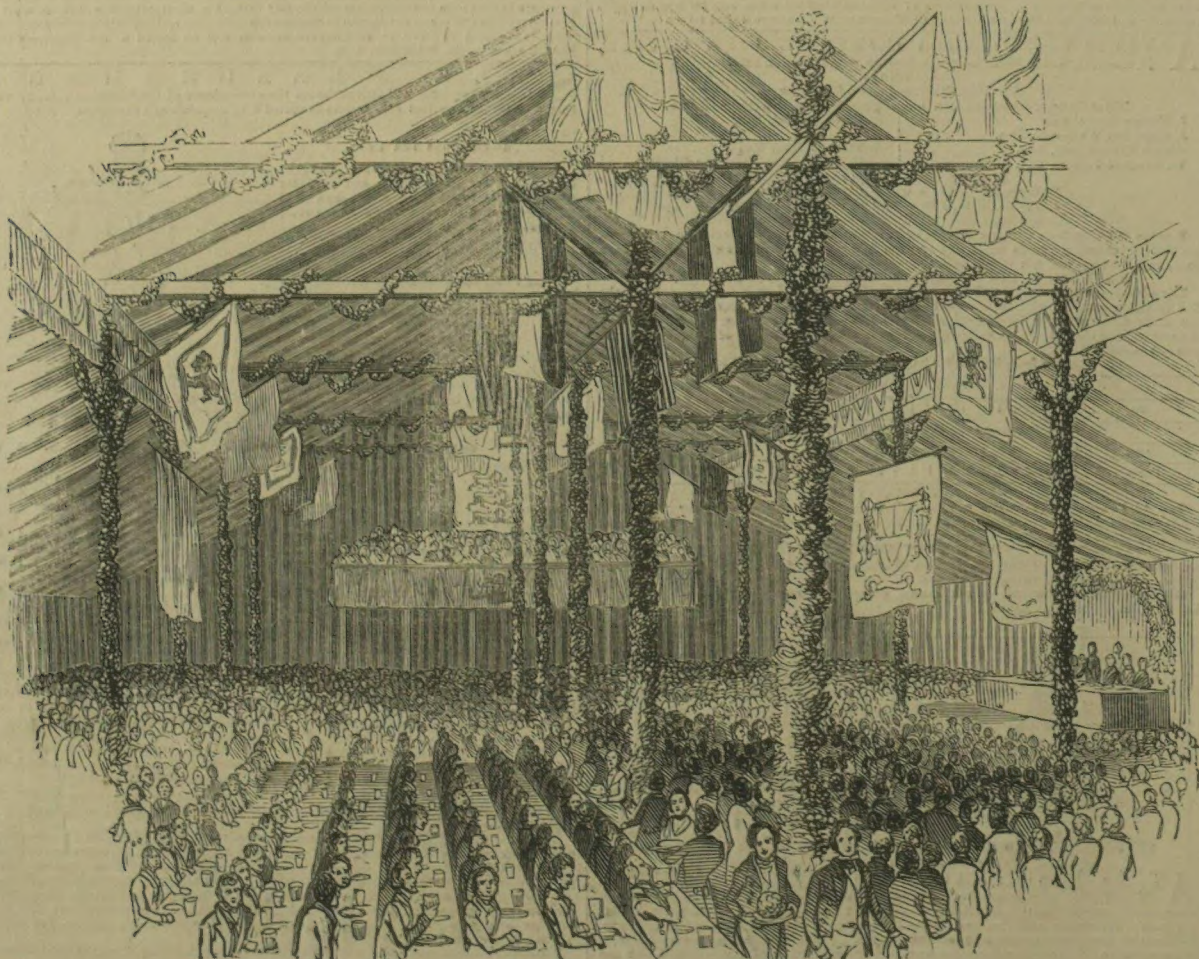
* The *Bella Donna* flowers in June.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND SIR ROBERT PEEL.—During the imperial visit to Windsor, the Emperor had a long conference with Sir R. Peel. The subject discussed was one apparently of great interest. The Emperor spoke first, and at considerable length—he grew more animated, and before he concluded gesticulated with great energy. Sir Robert Peel listened with calm and almost placid attention till his Imperial Majesty concluded. The reply of the Premier was long and earnest; as he concluded, he grew very animated, and in the heat of his argument seemed almost to lose sight of that deferential manner so peculiarly his characteristic when addressing persons of very exalted rank, and before he concluded he used as much action as he generally does in a debate in the House of Commons. We leave to others to guess the subject of their conversation. France, Spain, India, Poland, Ireland, or Turkey, each or all. One thing is certain, that it was no trifling matter that could thus have excited two such characters as the Emperor of Russia and the Prime Minister of Great Britain.—*Cheltenham Looker-on*.

WATERLOO DAY.—The various regiments of the Household Brigade mounted guard on Tuesday morning with laurel in their hats, and the colours were surmounted with a large bunch of the same. St. James's Park was crowded with spectators, who followed the Coldstream Foot Guards to St. James's Palace.

A WEST INDIAMAN.—Considerable curiosity was excited on Tuesday at the St. Katherine's Docks, in consequence of the arrival of a vessel from Bermuda, of only 41 tons burthen, manned entirely by men of colour, and having a cargo consisting almost entirely of arrow root, which has accomplished the voyage in the incredibly short space of 31 days. This Lilliputian vessel has only one mast, her sides are not more than from 12 to 15 inches from the deck, having a hand-rail raised above the same, of about the same height; the stern is quite even with the deck, open and unprotected; and altogether she has more the appearance of a yacht, than a vessel capable of journeying a voyage across the Atlantic. Though so small, she is evidently of great strength, and has not a vestige of paint or ornament about her.

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LORD EGERTON'S FETE.—THE PAVILION AT WORSLEY.